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ART. I. *Florence Macarthy, an Irish Tale.* BY LADY MORGAN. 2 vols. 12 mo.
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IN the present state of human affairs, we know of few things which produce so great a *sensation* as a new novel; nothing which excites more desire and curiosity, induces more ardour of temporary pursuit, or affords a more abundant topic of conversation. A new actor or singer is almost as popular, but not quite so generally enjoyed, or so often presented to the public. That host of fashion and beauty, of wit and critical sagacity, which attends and discusses the exhibitions of the stage, is perhaps of small number in comparison of those who, during the first month of the existence of a new novel, devour its contents; and never was this gratification sought with more avidity than just now. Now that wars and rumours of wars have ceased; that civilized people are sitting down under their own vines and fig-trees; that heroes are stopped short in their achievements and swords rest in their scabbards; that domestic arts can be cultivated, and domestic comforts be enjoyed without interruption or the dread of it; that the hand which sows can reap the field; that knowledge

can be diffused without impediment, and people of every nation can traverse every region and find an enemy in none; when nothing but a few skirmishes with Indians, and a little confused information from Spanish colonies supply the news—what can we do for intelligence? Such of us as have no profession, as investigate no science, as have been accustomed, daily, “to hear and to tell some new thing;” and those of us, too, who have no library but a circulating library; to whom the vicissitudes of business and the affairs of our neighbours are not quite sufficient for our speculations, our communications, and our sympathies, must have some food for our imaginations of a little higher flavour and excitement, than the every day matters of our own observation, which are too much like those of other times to furnish all the zest that a satiated appetite demands.

To whom then are we more obliged than to the inventor of a new tale? about which we can indulge our curiosity so innocently and agreeably, hurting no living creature in word or deed, losing our

own cares and mortifications in livelier pleasures and pains of fancied existence, and forgetting our ennui in the intensity of deep emotions, or the brilliancy of ideal scenes. Mrs. Opie, Miss Porter, and Lady Morgan, aware of our wants, and our susceptibility to be pleased, have all favoured us with new books. The public have always encouraged them, by buying and reading what they have written; and *pay*, if not praise, affords motive sufficient to them to write *as much as they can*. But they have their admirers of a certain class, and that a pretty numerous one; nor do we remember that they have been arraigned and condemned by the most formidable tribunals of criticism. The high and mighty dispensers of fame have suffered them to shine in their own sphere, without shearing them of their beams.

The Quarterly Reviewers, indeed, in their zeal for good morals, did once lecture Lady Morgan (then Miss Owenson;) bidding her cultivate her understanding; learn to spell; check her prurient fancies; and fit herself for her own place—the fire-side; and since then there have been bestowed upon her a few sneers and kind admonitions. But no lady could be more indifferent to all the benevolence and wisdom of censure, nor more triumphantly oppose her successes, to all that could be said of her faults. She tells the critics that her books are demanded, and read, and translated; and that she has been married very happily notwithstanding her implied unfitness, expressed by the censors, for the duties and enjoyments of domestic life; and that her wide and exalted privileges in society make her a most fortunate observer of different countries, and great and little, and wise and ignorant people. And truly she is not without her merits: her stories always have great currency and temporary celebrity, and excite an interest strong enough to prepossess the public in favour of whatever is newly from her pen. She has some felicity of invention, and her works may be classed among those which serve to amuse without corrupting the mind, and

are somewhat above those second hand and vulgar fictions, which attract untaught minds, merely because they require no effort of attention, afford no inferences, and exhibit nothing beyond the limits of superficial observation; and which, recording incident alone, without delineation of character, strength of thought, opposition or power of motives, very nearly approach to the gossip of silly girls, or ignorant old women; and accord sufficiently with the experience of such persons as to be congenial to their tastes, and to contribute further to deprave them. These are the books which a mistaken censure has confounded, under the general name of novels, in one invective, with some of the most beautiful and extraordinary productions of imagination—productions which are to be reckoned among the first gifts of genius to the world; and which, indeed, the world does accept and enjoy, as sources of most exquisite and rational pleasure, and means of most obvious and irresistible instruction. The lower species of novels are wearisome and disgusting to those, to whom a cultivated understanding and a just taste, make some philosophical truth and elegance of language necessary, in whatever interests them. Mere narrative, correctness, or vivacity in a novel cannot satisfy such minds. Human nature, under the genuine influence of well defined causes operating on its various conditions and principles, must be the groundwork on which the object of sympathy and admiration is laid.

The probability of *incident* may be violated in a good novel without giving offence, unless the exaggeration be beyond certain limits and proportions; and perhaps it never can be *strictly* adhered to, to produce that series, combination, and completeness of events which the imagination demands. In actual life, relations are not so closely connected, nor long continued, as to exhibit the concurring effect which is requisite in a work where moral causes and results are sought as a specific object, and where obvious retribution is necessary to fulfil the pur-

pose of the tale. But if imagination permits the probability of *circumstances* to be transgressed, the truth of character, of sentiment, and national manners, must always be preserved. To exhibit human nature in *incredible situations*, or to present the human being under a conviction that such is his condition; to modify the soul by those extraordinary circumstances, and yet to preserve the genuineness and consistency of its character, so as to engage and to exalt our sympathy; to mingle with it surprize and admiration, and to excite and refresh curiosity, is the true secret of creating the highest *poetical* interest, as we may call that interest which is divested of self-love and personal affections, and which attaches itself to whatever is ideal. It is thus that Shakespeare, Lord Byron, and sometimes Walter Scott, affect us; and if we supply uncommon, for incredible situations, that the authors of *Waverly*, of Caleb Williams and *Corinne*, have made mistaken patriotism, social affections, and the sentiment of enthusiasm such sources of profound feeling and delight.

But fancy will not always ~~suffer~~—cannot always be alarmed by “the king of terrors,” shudder at the remorse of the wicked, rejoice at the defeat of ambition, or weep for the destruction of innocence. Such is the love of simple truth, that when we mount the airy car, we must be wafted far from our native regions, and our own times. When we would expatiate in our own days, and in our own field of invention, we must descend to existing things; behold the phantoms of superstition and a thousand other illusions dispelled by the light of philosophy; learn that the crimes and oppressions that might kindle indignation and pity, are crushed by our established law; and that such a system of intelligence and justice prevails, as prevents to any great extent, those plans of fraud and injury, that give a complicated interest to fictitious history, in ages of arbitrary power and general ignorance.

But if, in respect to the most improved countries and recent periods of the world,

the province of imagination is somewhat contracted, there are, in the changes of political relations, of manners and motives among men, other and more natural causes of sympathy and interest than those afforded by times when gods came among human beings, when fathers sacrificed children, when will could not be opposed to fate, when vain glory was honour, and when benevolence, refinement, and knowledge, were suppressed by the relations of conqueror and captive, master and slave. The influence of fashion, fortune, and opinion; the variety of passions, emotions, and manners, modified by education, rank, and profession, with the circumstances and talents which excite to virtue or tempt to vice, and which call forth reason, pathos, and wit, form the inexhaustable materials of the novelist and the dramatic writer, who confine themselves to contemporary history. In addition to the object of pleasing, that of making the heart better, of illustrating some truth, of removing some prejudice, is the purpose of the moral writer of novels and plays. He not only aims to “move laughter, and to draw tears;” to make gaiety graceful and distress affecting, to bring before the mind’s eye the beauty of nature, and touch our hearts with what is simple and tender; but to develope ideas, to encourage effort, and make us ashamed of ignorance, of meanness, and of guilt; by showing how contemptible, odious, and miserable, the narrow-minded, sordid, and unprincipled are; and by contrasting with such, the enlightened, the generous, and the wise. To do all, or even much of this, what consummate ability is requisite! what knowledge of society; what deep thought and fine perception; what well defined morals and delicate sense of propriety; what eloquence and enthusiasm; what extended observation, and what power of probable, new, and varied combination!

To return to lady Morgan; she has neither the fine endowments, or the elegant taste which constitute a first-rate writer. Some of her faults are not inherent in any want of enlargement of

natural understanding, and certainly not in her means of self-improvement. That she has enjoyed the "*good company*," which is a little better than what is commonly called *good company*, we know. It is highly probable that many of her associates are models of good style; and it is evident from those portions of her reading interspersed in her writings, that her studies might have corrected her language, and taught her more dignity and propriety of expression. Among the principal merits of Florence Macarthy, is that it will be found to contain less of her ladyship's original freedom of words, coined or applied after her own exclusive fashion, than any other of her books. The word "*ambition*," used twice as a verb—" *he ambitions*," and "*ambitioned*," are the only instances we remember of absolute departure from all authority and common signification; though we do not admire "*alembicated refinement*," and "*attenuated forms*." It is not very good natured to present lady Morgan's faults first; it would seem to be but fair to give the outline of her book, to excite a predilection in her favour if possible; and then to notice for the sake of justice, and for the cause of literature, those errors which indicate a defective judgment, or may be likely to vitiate taste. But there is something so glaring in this fair lady's peculiarities, that they strike first; that we must use our discriminating faculty to distinguish them, and when fairly analysed lay them aside if we can, and try to discover what pleases us in her. She appears to us like an actress in the stage costume, exhibiting in broad day light, and in close proximity to us:—we see that her gold is tinsel, and her gems of glass. We must disrobe her of her draperies and take off her plumes and pendants, and then we shall see her natural proportions and features.

Her first fault is extravagance; not that which proceeds from abundance of images, or from exuberance of ideas; but from wildness and an undisciplined fancy. To use Addison's incongruous figure, she never "*bridles in the strug-*

gling muse," but gallops off with her, over land and sea, to India and Greece, and whithersoever the wind drives them, for she seems to have no more palpable guide. Amid the "*balmy atmospheres*," frightful "*superstitions*," and "*dilapidated monuments*" of those distant lands, without much knowledge of, or attention to local propriety, she makes her "*priestess*" and "*Missionary*," and her "*fair Ida*" breathe out their hearts and lives in such agony and ecstasy—she makes them creatures of such exquisite feeling; places them in such pure elements, throws them into situations so heart-rending and appalling, that we of grosser perceptions and happier conditions, can neither comprehend what they enjoy, nor pity what they suffer. Her want of correctness in style has been noticed, and it is the more hopeless and incurable, that it appears to proceed from vanity, from the assumption that she is a law to herself; that it is neither ignorance nor carelessness, but an independent manner, which illustrates her heroes and heroines, better than the phraseology of reason, or temperate and delicate feeling. Lady Morgan's moral conceptions are far from being elevated; her characters are none of them truly exalted. Her ladies, it is true, are sylph-like and ethereal; but there is a mixture of the sensual with the spiritual, of the gross with the exquisite, in which the more refined part of our nature is rather subordinate than predominant, that excludes the sentiment of respect. Her heroes are very fine gentlemen, very beautiful to look at, great enthusiasts, and devoted lovers; but without much dignity, without any splendour of talents, seldom marked by great actions, or by those sweet traits of goodness and elegance of thought, that fine poets know how to describe and superior minds to admire.

The object of Florence Macarthy is a benevolent and good one—to illustrate Ireland, to vindicate the unhappy inhabitants of a country to which nature has been so bountiful and man so thankless. When we read of this green isle of the ocean, so healthful, fertile, and beautiful,

we feel the force of a remark of Savary the French traveller, to this effect:—"It appears to me when I survey the globe, that man uniformly frustrates the gifts of nature; and that in proportion as his wants are prevented, and his senses are regaled by the elements around him, his necessities are increased by his indolence, and his perceptions blunted by apathy." The latter part of this general observation cannot apply to the Irish; but the former is undoubtedly true. And though the truth is admitted that diminished enjoyment is observed amidst the most ample natural means of comfort and happiness over all the world, it does not follow that this paradoxical fact arises directly and inevitably from external nature; but that where the primitive native is most favoured, he is the most satisfied; that contented with his lot, he has not the same vigour which effort produces in other men of less happy climes; that their wants tempt them to encroach upon his inheritance; that their power of invasion and violence is greater, and his power of resistance is less; that these wants and this prevailing power, tempt to aggression and injustice, and that ease and comparative weakness, necessarily submit; that a short-sighted policy on the part of conquerors, induces them to extort what they can from their dependents, and that these dependents consequently become heartless, degenerate, and exasperated; that the progressive nature of human affairs makes tyranny more and more oppressive, and the subjects of it more and more degraded. This is almost all that we know of those beautiful countries to which nature has been most indulgent—they have been latest in the history of civilization. South-America, British India, all European dependencies, have the same character with some differences in the degrees of misery and debasement.

We love and pity Ireland; it is a country of fine associations. Goldsmith, and Burke, and Thomas Moore were born in Ireland, and there, amidst all the ignorance and want, "Pallas has set her name." We have been made acquainted with Ireland within a few years by the happi-

est introduction. The most benevolent, generous, discriminating woman we know in the world, has been the advocate of its injured population; has made us love those we might have hated, had we read nothing but histories, and the newspapers. But Miss Edgeworth has shown us such an honest, humorous, kind-hearted, faithful people, so capable of fortitude, and of improvement, so injured and so neglected, that we cannot but look and hope with impatience for the time, when government shall be gracious to these afflicted subjects; when great landholders shall be protectors of those who dwell upon their soil; when industry shall be rewarded and education diffused; and when the high and the powerful shall bestow upon the humble and helpless, what is due from man to his fellow man, how wide soever be the disparity between them. Florence Macarthy is a very tiresome book; upon the whole, it requires some patience and perseverance to read it. There is nothing to make us laugh; nobody to admire, nobody to enjoy. "Ennui," "Castle Rackrent," the "Absentee" are too good for the interest of this successor.

Florence Macarthy does not appear in the first volume, and we do not know for a long time who he, or she is; for we learn that the name Florence is indiscriminately given to either sex, and that a certain lord of a great house now ruined, or extinct, once bore the appellation Florence Macarthy. The first scene is the entrance of a ship into Dublin harbour; it was distinguished by the name of "Il Librador" (the Liberator,) and had been in foreign service, but now bore its peaceful course to a peaceful port, and carried in it two voyagers; one its commander, the other, a passenger from Plymouth; who were mutually unknown, yet mutually interested in each other. The master of the vessel was addressed by the crew as "the Commodore:" the passenger had announced himself by the name of De Vere. The appearance of these gentlemen, and the style of their conversation is described in the following passages:

"The Commodore was still in the very prime of life and flower of manhood; and

as each lovely feature of the Irish shore gradually developed itself, and arose bright and fresh from the mists of the morning upon his eager gaze, he presented, in his own person, an image that denoted the intention of the Creator, when he made man supreme above all, to reign over his fair creation.

"He stood erect, his arms so folded as to give to his square chest and shoulders a peculiar muscularity and breadth of outline. His fine bust, indicating extraordinary strength, would have been almost, disproportioned to his stature, which rose not much above the middle height; but that the loftiness of his air, and the freedom of his carriage, conferred an artificial elevation on his figure, and corrected what might be deemed imperfect in his actual structure. His large eyes were rather deep set than protuberant; and their glances, rather side-long than direct, flashed from beneath his dark impending brows, like the vivid lightnings which fringe the massive vapours of a tropical atmosphere. His mouth had a physiognomy of its own; it was what *the eye is* to other faces; and the workings of the nether lip, in moments of emotion, indicated the influence of vehement passions habitually combatted, though rarely subdued. The expression of his countenance was more intellectual than gracious, and calculated to strike, rather than to please. But his rare and singular smile (a smile so bland it might well have become even a woman's lip) wholly changed its character; and the full displayed teeth, of splendid whiteness, produced perhaps even too strong a contrast with a complexion, which southern suns, and climes of scorching ardour, had bronzed into a dark, deep, but transparent olive. No tint, no hue, warmed or varied this gloomy paleness, save when the tide of passion, rushing impetuously from the heart, coloured, for a moment, with a burning crimson, the livid cheek; and then, as promptly ebbing back to its source, left all cold, pale, and dark as before.

"From his accent or manner it would have been difficult to assign him to any particular country. He seemed rather to belong to the world; one of those creatures formed out of the common mould, whom nature and circumstances combine and fit for deeds of general import and universal interest. Neither could the term *gentility* be appropriately applied to an appearance which had a character beyond it. He might have been above or below heraldic notices and genealogical distinctions, but he was evidently independent of them."

The figure and face of Mr. De Vere, though infinitely interesting, were less striking than the person of the Commodore. Mr. De Vere's was of a

"stamp and character more assignable to a class, a cast, a country. Though there was

a little of conventional mannerism about him—though his elegant and thorough bred air was wholly unmarked by the over-charged fashioning of any country, yet, to those acquainted with the first class of British distinction, he was easily cognizable in accent, dress, air, and physiognomy, as an Englishman of rank and fashion, the *homme comme il faut* of the highest circles.

"There was, however, in the countenance and modes of this distinguished young stranger, something more than the mere characteristics of country and rank:—a sort of fantastic pensiveness, a real or affected abstraction, a something imaginative and ideal, in his *manière d'être*, that indicated great eccentricity, if not eminent peculiarity of mind. He seemed a compound of fancy and fashion; a medium between the consciousness of rank, and the assumption and possession of genius, which placed him out of the common muster-roll of society; something escaped from it by chance, and vain of standing aloof, untractable to its laws, and therefore believing himself beyond them. In his conversations with the Commodore, he spoke in paradox, had systems out of the common scale, and theories of *alembicated* refinement. An ideologist, in the fullest sense of the word; in his philosophy, he talked as one who believed that "nothing is, but thinking makes it so:" and occupied by an *ideal presence*, he affected to live distinct and independent of all human interests. The structure of his fine head was such as physiognomists assign to superior intellect; and the precise arrangement of its glossy auburn curls left it difficult to decide whether its fanciful and fashionable possessor was more fop or philosopher, dandy or poet. His valet de chambre, a Frenchman, presided with invariable punctuality at his toilette twice a-day, when the uncivil elements did not interfere with such arrangements; and the rest of his time was spent in musing, reading Spencer's "Fairy Queen," and "State of Ireland," and occasionally conversing with the commander of the vessel, who seemed to inspire him with sentiments of curiosity and admiration, not usual to his ordinary habits of feeling. As he now stood beside him at the helm, or rather leaned in a recumbent attitude, with a half-closed book in his hand, his attention seemed not to be given to the beautiful coast scenery, which, endowed with at least the charm of novelty, was now breaking on his view; for his up-turned glance, giving him the inspired air of one "commencing with the skies," seemed to pursue the gradual disappearance of the morning star, as an object superiorly attractive in proportion as it was remote and fleeting. After a long silence mutually preserved, he withdrew his dazzled eyes from the reddening effulgence of the heavens, and addressed his companion by observing:

"There is to me a singular attraction in the aspect of an unknown firmament, for it tells of distance from scenes, and objects

long marked by sameness, and distinguished only by satiety."

" 'It tells, too,' replied the Commodore, 'of remoteness from objects, precious by interest or habit. The *cross of the south*, first seen in tropical climates, draws tears to the eyes of the Spanish seamen, its image recalling remembrances of his distant country.'

" 'Remembrances of country, however, are usually the finger-posts to ennui. One wears out every thing in one's own country before one leaves it; and, therefore, it is left.—Country! all countries are alike: little masses of earth and water, where some swarms of human ants are destined to creep through their span of ephemeral existence; coming, they know not whence; going, they know not where.'

" 'These little masses of earth and water,' said the Commodore, 'are therefore precious and important to the ants that creep on them; and each little hill is dear to the swarm that inhabits it, as much from that very ignorance as from interest.'

" After a short pause, Mr. De Vere resumed:

" 'Can you not credit, then, the existence of a creature placed by nature or circumstances beyond the ordinary pale of humanity, shaking off 'his poor estate of man,' scarcely looking upon that spot called earth, with human eyes, nor herding with his species in human sympathy; one so organized, so worked on by events and thwarted in feelings, so blasted in his bud of life, as to stand alone in creation; matchless, or at least unmatched; whose joys, whose woes, whose sentiments and passions, are not those of other men, but all his own, beyond the reach of affection, or the delusions of hope?'

" 'A being thus constituted,' rejoined the Commodore, 'could not be man. He who wants the appetites and passions common to all men, with the sympathies and affections that spring from them, is something better or worse, angel or demon—but he is not man.'

" 'You deny, then, the possibility of such an existence?'

" 'Nay; madmen may fancy such a combination, poets feign it, or vain men affect it; but it has no real existence in nature or society. Man is always man; and he who pretends to be *more*, is rarely placed by nature at the head of his species; he is, in fact, usually less.'

" Before Mr. De Vere could reply, a question from a sailor interrupted the conversation, which was one of many held in the same tone and spirit."

Afterwards follow some sketches of Irish character, and of the Irish metropolis, that may interest. When the travellers with their servants had landed on the pier, they were accosted by the prof-

fered services of one of the poorer class waiting for work, who afterwards became their guide into the city, and who is made to represent a numerous portion of unfortunate Irishmen.

" He was leaning, and had been leaning since the dawn, against one of the posts of the pier, and had watched the approach of *Il Librador* idly and patiently for more than an hour, partly for the gratification of his curiosity, and partly in the hope of earning some trifle by going for a vehicle, or by carrying into the town luggage for the passengers. There is scarcely any place so lonely, or hour so unseasonable, at which some one of these genuine lazzaroni of the Irish metropolis may not be found lounging away time, between hope and idleness, in the enjoyment of doing nothing, or the vague expectation of having something to do.

" Miserably clad, disgustingly filthy, squalid, meagre, and famished; the petitioner for employment had yet humour in his eye, and observation in his countenance. Occasionally ready to assist and always prompt to flatter, he did neither gratuitously. Taunt and invective seemed the natural expression of his habit; for though debasingly acquiescent to a destiny which left him without motive for industry, in a country where industry is no refuge from distress, he yet preserved the vindictiveness of conscious degradation; and there was frequently a deep-seated sincerity in his curse, which was sometimes wanting to his purchased benediction. Idleness had become the custom of his necessity; and his wants were so few, that a trifling exertion would supply them. Yet he sought early and late for employment; for he had probably wants more urgent than his own to satisfy."

This poor fellow, like others of his vocation in happier countries, "broke his fast" by a potation of whiskey, thus consuming, by anticipation, part of the gains of the ensuing day. It is much to be regretted that no efficient remedy can be devised for this evil of all lands, where the possibility of it exists: perhaps it can only be found by rendering its unhappy subjects intelligent enough to make them understand and feel that their wants and distresses are incalculably augmented by the very relief they seek. The good nature and kind affections of the poor, as well as their wretched state, and the general decay of Dublin, are pretty well

described in the walk of the strangers to their resting-place, the hotel :

"The two travellers now followed their guide with difficulty through collected heaps of mud and filth. The very air they breathed was infected by noxious vapours, which the morning sun drew up from piles of putrid matter. The houses, between which they passed, were in ruins ; the sashless windows were stuffed with straw ; the unhinged doors exposed the dark and dirty stairs, which led to dens, still more dun and foul. Here, if "lonely misery retired to die," living wretchedness could scarcely find a shelter. Yet many a haggard face, many an *attenuated form*, marked by the squalor of indigence, and the harshness of vice, EVEN HERE evinced a crowded and superabundant population. The guide, who, as he proceeded through this disgusting suburb, saluted several among those whose idle curiosity had drawn them from their sties, betrayed a courtesy of manner curiously contrasted with his own appearance, and that of the persons he addressed. Every body was 'Sir,' or 'Madam;' and the children were either 'Miss,' or 'Master,' or were saluted with epithets of endearment and familiarity.

"Morrow, Dennis, dear, how is it with you?" "Morrow, kindly, Mrs. Flanagan: I hope I see you well, ma'am." "Oh, you're up with the day, Mr. Geratty. How's the woman that owns you?" "Here's a fine morning, Miss Costello, God bless it: is your mother bravely, miss?" "Eh! then Paddy, you little garlagh, why isn't it after the cockles ye are the day, and the tide on the turn."

"While, however, he seemed occupied with '*an unwearying spirit of doing courtesies*,' he occasionally threw his shrewd, but sunken eye, over the persons he was conducting; and faithfully translating the expression of the Commodore's looks, he observed:

"Och! its a poor place, Sir, sure enough; and no poorer room-keepers, your honour, than the Ringsend's, God help 'em, not even in the vaults, Sir."

"The vaults?"

"Och! yes, indeed, the vaults under the fine new streets, Sir, that isn't built, where there's nothing to pay; only in respect of being mightly moist. Wait a taste, your honour, till yez get *an*, Sir, and yez will see them swam out in great style, the craturs!"

"And sure it is a most beautiful and sweet country," read aloud Mr. De Vere, who had now found out the passage he had hitherto vainly sought in Spenser, and was treading a clear pathway as they left the miserable outlets of Ringsend and Irishtown behind them. 'A most beautiful and sweet country as any under the heavens, being stored throughout with many goodly rivers, with all sorts of fish, more abundantly

sprinkled with many sweet islands, and goodly lakes, like little inland seas, that will carry even shippes upon their waters, adorned with goodly woods, even fit for building houses and shippes, so commodiously, as that if some princes in the world had them, they would soon hope to be lords of all the seas, and ere long, of all the world—also full of very good ports and havens opening into England, as inviting us to come into them, to see what excellent commodities that country can afford. Besides, the soyle itself, most fertile, fit to yield all kind of fruit that shall be committed there unto; and lastly, the heavens most mild, though somewhat more moist than the parts towards the west.'

"So much for the *Natural State of Ireland*," said the Commodore, as the peripatetic student closed his book, to which the guide had given a very humorous attention. 'So much for the *natural state*. Behold the first groupings of its *social*, its political condition.' As he spoke, they entered one of those long-laid out streets, whose houses, in the course of many years, have not advanced beyond the foundations.—From the vaults, the thick smoke of burning straw or rubbish was emitted through holes, perforated in the pavement; while hordes of wretched and filthy creatures crept from beneath the dark roofs of their earthy dwellings, to solicit the charity of those who passed above them. One from among the number, who had been less alert in picking up some scattered small change, flung among them by the gentlemen, continued to run beside them, begging for a 'halfpenny to buy bread.' It was a little shivering, half-naked girl, pretty, but filthy and emaciated. As the guide came up, she retreated, and a significant glance passed between them, which drove her at once back to her den; but not before she had picked up a silver sixpence flung after her.

"God bless your honour," said the guide, in a tremulous voice, 'that's a greater charity than you think, Sir.'

"This is Merion Square, plaze your honour," interrupted the guide, coming forward, 'where the quality lives. And there's Sir John's* fountain, your honour. So beautiful! and cost a power! and would'nt get lave to build a taste of them, only he declared to God, and upon his honour, he never would allow a thimblefull of water to come out of them, in respect of a sup never going in. And there they are to this day; a great job, by Jagers; why would'nt they?"

* Sir J., afterwards Lord de B—. It is curious to observe, that the lowest classes of the population of Dublin are perfectly acquainted with the *jobbing* systems, under which all public transactions are effected in that metropolis: they also discuss them with a mixture of humour and anger that is extremely characteristic.

"The gentlemen, in their way to their hotel, in Sackville-street, now passed through that line of the Irish metropolis, which brings within the compass of a coup d'œil some of the noblest public edifices and spacious streets to be found in the most leading cities of Europe. All, however, was still, silent, and void. The guide, walking parallel to the travellers, with his eye furtively glancing on them, evidently watched the effect which the beauty of his native city, (a beauty of which he was singularly proud,) made upon their minds; and when they had reached that imposing area, which includes so much of the architectural elegance and social bustle of Dublin, the area flanked by its silent senate-house, and commanded by its venerable university, he paused, as if from weariness, leaned his burthen against the college ballustrade, and drew upon the attention of the strangers, (who also voluntarily halted to look around them,) by observing, as he pointed to the right, 'That's the ould parliament-house, Sir. Why, then, there was grate work going on there *oncet*, quiet and aisy as it stands now, the cratur! grate work shure enough! and there's the very lamp-post I climbed up the night of the Union. Och! then you'd think the *murther* of the world was in it: and so it was, shure enough—that's of Ireland, your honour; God help her. And there we were, from light to light, and long after, watching, ay, and praying too, and grate pelting, shurely, when they came out, the thieves that sould us fairly. And troth, if we'd have known as much as we know now, it isn't that a-way they'd have got off. And never throve from that hour, nor cared to cry 'the Freeman's,'* and the parliament debates not in it, nor counsellor Grattan. Och, the trade was ruined entirely; and from that day to this, never hawked the bit of paper, nor could raise a tinpenny, only just on *errands*, long life to your honours; and that's what the Union has brought us to; and sorrow paper they need print at all, at all, now, only in respect of the paying board, and counsellor Gallagher's iligant speeches.'

"And what use is made of that magnificent building?" asked Mr. De Vere, who stood gazing upon it with evident admiration.

"What use is it they make of it? your honour; why then, sorrow a use in life, only a bank, Sir; the bank of Ireland; what less use could they make of it? And for all that,' added the guide, significantly, 'it cost a power to make it *what it is*.'"

"The gentlemen at length reached their hotel, which might have been taken for what it had once been, the splendid mansion of a resident nobleman, but for the

show-board, which designated its present public use and object.

"The capital of Ireland, since the Union, has become a mere stage of passage to such of its great landholders as occasionally visit the kingdom for purposes of necessity.—They consider this beautiful city only as a *pendant* to Holyhead; and take up their temporary lodging to await the caprice of wind and tide, in those mansions where a few years ago they spent a large part of their great revenues, drawn from their native soil. The bill that defrays the expense of a dinner at an inn, thus acquits their debt to the country from which they derive their all, which they dislike to visit, and are impatient to quit.'"

At the hotel the strangers learned that each was destined to the south of Ireland, and agreed to proceed in company, a part of their route. They departed, taking the way to their carriage through *files of beggars*, and traversing a contiguous country, where the population is divided between presumptive enemies and rebel subjects—subjects kept in awe by "an army of occupation," inhabiting numerous barracks conveniently stationed; and exhibiting a jail, on which was placed an object sufficiently expressive of a sanguinary government.

"The Commodore, as he alighted, raised his eyes to the point at which the postillion's whip was directed, and beheld a human head, bleached and shining in the noon-day sun beam. Such are the objects still exhibited in Ireland, as monuments of times of terror, to feed the vindictive spirit of an irritated people; announcing triumph to one party, and subjection to another."

The effects of this policy are rendered equally obvious, by considering either the actual state of its subjects, or by comparing their present condition with former periods. As the elder traveller turned

* "It is very extraordinary that in this large and populous city, (Dublin,) there should be such an almost total want of good inns for the accommodation of travellers and strangers."—*A Letter from Ireland, by J. Bush, 1764.*

"Thirty years ago there was but one hotel in Dublin: nor was there occasion for more. The nobility and gentry came from their seats at once to their mansions in the capital. When, however, the seat of honourable ambition, and the means of raising a fortune and name, were removed to another kingdom, it is natural that the rank and talent of the country should emigrate."

* "One of the most spirited, popular, and best conducted papers in the empire."

his attention to the aspect of the country, it was thus it appeared to his perceptions :

"He turned his eyes to the peasant's hut ; it was the model of the '*mere Irishman's*' hovel, as it rose amidst scenes of desolation during the civil wars of Elizabeth's reign. It was the same described by William Lithgow, the Scotch pilgrim, the noted traveller of that remote day. '*A fabrick erected in a single frame of smoke-lorn straw, green, long pricked turf, and rain-dropping wattles ; where, in foul weather, its master can scarcely find a dry part to repose his sky-baptized head upon.*'

"He beheld the tenant of this miserable dwelling working on the roads, toiling in the ditches, labouring in the fields ; with an expression of lifeless activity marking his exertions, the result of their deep-felt inadequacy : his gaunt athletic frame was meagre and fleshless, his colour livid, his features sharpened ; his countenance, readily brightening into smiles of gayety or derision, expressed the habitual influence of strong dark passions. The quick intelligence of his careless glances mingled with the lurking slyness of distrust—the instinctive self-defence of conscious degradation. He beheld multitudes of half-naked children, the loveliness of their age disfigured by squalid want, and the filthy drapery of extreme poverty, idle and joyless, loitering before the cabin door, or following in the train of a mendicant mother, whose partner in misery had gone to seek employment from the English harvest, where his hire would be paid with the smile of derision, and where *he* would be expected to excite laughter by his blunders, who might well command tears by his wretchedness.

"In the proclaimed districts, the misery of the peasant population was most conspicuous. For he to whom

'The world was no friend, nor the world's law,'

might well set both at defiance. The forfeit of life could be deemed but a small penalty to him, who in preserving it, 'sheweth a greater necessity he hath to live, than any pleasure he can have in living.'

"The few vehicles, public or private, observable on the high roads, the total absence of a respectable yeomanry, marked the scantiness of a resident gentry, and the want of that independent class, 'a country's boast and pride.' Yet many stately edifices, the monuments of ancient splendour or modern taste, rose along the way ; the former in ruins, the latter almost invariably unfinished. The castle of the ancient chief, and the mansion of the existing landlord, were alike desolated and deserted.—Town succeeding town, marked the influence and power of the great English palatines, who drew their wealth and luxury from a land, to which, like their forefathers,

for generations back, they were strangers ; and the name and arms of the English nobility, suspended over inns, emblazoned over court-houses, and fixed in the walls of churches, or shining above their altars, marked the extensive territories of these descendants of the undertakers, and grantees of the Elizabeths, the James's, and the Charles's. The surface of the country, as it appeared, contained the leading facts of its history, and those who ran might read."

The night found the travellers at a little inn in the village of Holy Cross, so named from the ruins of an abbey, one of the few remains of religious antiquity in Ireland. We had forgotten to relate, that previous to their departure from Dublin, they encountered a formidable old lady, who proposed to make a third party in the chaise, offered the gentlemen a religious tract, and proposed to accommodate her *magpie* on the outside. This proffered favour was declined ; but the remembrance of the old lady haunted Mr. De Vere during the whole day, and he was more occupied with Mrs. Mary Magillicuddy's red nose, than with any other image, and shuddered with most fastidious abhorrence as her chaise passed them towards the close of the day.

At Holy Cross the gentlemen visited the abbey, and as they lingered and moralised among its ruins, the younger remembered that seven years before, he had found, as he sauntered in the precincts of a Spanish convent, a mistress, who belonged to the convent, and whom he regretted as the victim of a broken heart. As he was relating his romantic adventure, a short wild laugh succeeded to a soft sigh which had once before interrupted the narration. In vain did he search for the intruder ; none could be found—and the two friends returned to the inn with awakened and unsatisfied curiosity. At the next stage to Holy Cross, they took possession of a decayed vehicle, bearing the motto and crest of an Irish nobleman, Fitzadelm, marquis of Dunore, and proceeded over the mountains called Gatries, upon a road *begun* but not *finished* by this same marquis. At a little mountain house called Lis-na-sleugh, they were detained for the night.

"The little inn of Lis-na-sleugh, or *the house of the mountain*, was the genuine prototype of all such inns in the remote cross-roads, or mountain roads in Ireland; and the kitchen, as is usual in such places, was equally the receptacle of the guest and the beggar; of those who could and those who could not pay for a temporary shelter. The earthen floor of this hospitable apartment was undulating and broken; a low mud wall with an aperture in it to see through, screened the fire-place from the door; and the capacious hearth, lined with a stone bench, afforded a comfortable retreat to the chilled or wearied traveller. It was now occupied by a haggard, worn-out looking person, who repeatedly drank from a noggin of water beside him. Above the bright clear fire of mountain turf, built upon the floor, hung suspended an immense iron cauldron, filled with potatoes, not boiling, but boiled and drying. (5) In an angle of the kitchen,

over a three-legged table, and a little pewter vessel filled with whiskey, sat two travellers; one of them, by the pack which lay at his feet, a pedlar; the other, ill-looking and poorly clad; both earnestly conversing in Irish. Beside the fire-place, on an old settle, were seated two females; one with her long Irish frize cloak, and the hood drawn over her face, exhibited her warmly-mittened hands to the fire, towards which she was turned. The other, stately and erect, her round figure covered in an old fashioned travelling cloak, and her head enveloped in that curious *coiffure* made and called after the head of a French carriage, and not many years back worn in Ireland under the name of a *calesh*. From the superiority of their appearance, they were assigned by the strangers to the chaise, which stood at the door on their arrival, and seemed but just to have preceded them."

(5) "This Irish *Marmite* formerly, and even within these twenty years, was open to any hand its plentiful contents might tempt. Now, however, the potato has risen in value with the increase of wretchedness, and of that, one meal a day is often with difficulty procured.—In the summer of 1817, the author being in the country, within twelve miles of Dublin, on a visit at the seat of a person of rank, frequently observed that when the twelve o'clock bell rung to send the labourers home to dinner, they lay down in the dry ditches. On inquiring into the cause of a circumstance so unusual, she was informed, both by the peasants and their overseers, that being unable to procure more than one meal of potatoes, (taken only with salt and water,) they preferred having that meal at night. Even this wretched supper is extremely scanty. Formerly potatoes (always the principal, or rather exclusive food) were sufficiently abundant in the poorest families. Now the father, or head of the family, is obliged to portion them out with great precision, lest an excess to-day should produce want to-morrow. Even in the neighbouring counties of the metropolis the unfortunate wretches are seen searching the ditches for offals or cresses; and many, to the author's knowledge, when she visited Munster in 1817, supported themselves by living on cabbage stalks thrown out from the great house of which she was guest. To such sufferers imprisonment, or death, can have but few terrors. In Dublin, persons, male and female, have been known lately to commit small depredations for the purpose of being sent to jail, where shelter, with bread and water, was provided for them. Two young women, lately brought before a most respectable police magistrate, in Dublin, assigned the above reason for breaking windows. A few days back, July 9th, 1818, eight hundred persons presented themselves to the Mendicity Society of Dublin, to obtain any labour that could be procured them at the rate of sixpence per day. Such is the "*flourishing state of Ireland*," so often vaunted by English official visitors, who drive rapidly through the country, and are sumptuously entertained by the *Irish officials*, from whom they learn the little they return to describe."

The postillion, called Owny the Rabragh, is an Irishman of some humour, and is remarkable for having escaped the fangs of the law, through the influence of his foster sister, a certain countess of Clancase, known in that country as the Ban Tierna, or female chief; and who was so great a benefactress to the poor, that they often celebrated her charities over their whiskey. At the inn of Lis-na-sleugh was advertised the sale of a family mansion of Fitzadelm, and thither the travellers proposed going as a matter of curiosity. Previous to this excursion the elder gentleman held some discourse apart with the *baccab*, a beggar at Lis-na-sleugh, who had mentioned, that he once carried to a schoolmaster of the neighbourhood a child, who, if he were alive, would be heir to the estate of Fitzadelm. Nothing of note happened at the inn, but the discovery that the female hidden in the *calesh* was Mrs. Magillicuddy. The approach to the neglected domain of Fitzadelm, indicated the same habits of the people, and the same wants conspicuous throughout the journey.

"The scanty and miserable population which appeared in the neighbourhood of the once princely Court of Fitzadelm, was appropriately wretched and neglected.—From a few mud-built huts, raised against the park wall, occasionally issued a child or a pig, while the head of its squalid mistress appeared for a moment through the cloud of smoke which streamed from the door, and then suddenly retreated. The long and

broken road which wound round the wall, seemed to lengthen as the travellers proceeded; and they stopped to inquire the way to the nearest approach of a poor man who was driving a lamb with a straw rope round its leg. The man pointed to a winding in the road, and directed them to the ruined gates of the principal entrance: he then took up the wearied lamb on his shoulders, and proceeded sullenly on.

"The cratur!" said the driver, who was now walking beside his horses, as were also the gentlemen: "God help him! he is now going all the way to Ballinispig fair with that bit of a lamb; eight good long miles, and may be it won't bring him over three tin-pinnies."

"There is," said the Commodore, "a mixture of indolence and laboriousness in these miserable people that is singular; they have neither the activity of savages nor the industry of civilization. They want energy for the one, and motive for the other."

The strangers learned, when they had entered the deserted mansion, that it was to be exhibited by the housekeeper, nicknamed Protestant Moll, and in her the luckless Mr. De Vere recognised that object of his admiration, Mrs. Magillicuddy, though her head was bound up in a stocking, and her great nose hidden by some brown paper, applied to a hurt she had received in a late stage of her recent journey. Under the guidance of this lady they explored the house, till they came to a room adorned by many decaying pictures. One of these represented the Black Baron of Dunore, and another his brother and successor, the Red Baron. Mrs. Magillicuddy was chiefly eloquent upon the subject of her conversion, and the gentlemen gladly released themselves from this topic when she proposed to go for some keys which she could not find in her pockets. She was scarcely gone when the sound of a *seraphic* voice greeted the rapt ears of the strangers. The strain came—whence? no searching could find; and the good lady never returned to aid in the discovery, but unfairly made prisoners of her guests. They could not break locks, but they contrived to open windows, and out they jumped; looking every where for the driver and the equipage, but all was vanished except the baggage, kindly left behind, and a little horse which the Commodore had purchas-

ed at Lis-na-sleugh. All this was quite inexplicable; but here the travellers part, Mr. De Vere sailing down the neighbouring river, and his friend trotting off upon his hobby.

The Commodore soon met with an old antiquary scraping a rock to bring out an inscription. This personage has none of that hallowed venerable interest about him, which characterizes "old Mortality," though his occupation resembles that of the Scottish wanderer. It may be that the thought of the latter never entered lady Morgan's mind, though he was presented to ours; and that Ireland really furnishes the prototype of Terence Oge O'Leary. This O'Leary was the very schoolmaster to whom the Baccali had carried the young son of the black Baron. O'Leary at first seemed to recognize an old acquaintance, but the Commodore disclaimed the honour of knowing him; and after a little mystical discourse on the part of the old man, he proceeded on horseback by the side of the stranger, and informed him of the history of the land before them. The tract in view he said, once formed part of the principality of Macarthy More, whose first sovereign was Florence Macarthy. He was elected to his authority in 1599; and one of his successors had since forfeited the estate, which was afterwards bestowed on an English lord, the Marquis Dunore. The first of the family only had lived in Ireland, though the present Marquis once proposed to take up his residence at the castle, but never accomplished his intention. In the vicinity of the castle was an ecclesiastical ruin called Monaster-ny-oriel, not wholly dilapidated, in which dwelt Father O'Sullivan, a Catholic priest, and where Florence O'Leary kept his academy of "larned runagates." With the pedagogue the Commodore took up his abode as "a lover of learning and retirement." O'Leary was induced to receive his tenant by a mysterious letter, fixed to the latch of his door, announcing the design of a stranger to come into the country, to circumvent a certain venal faction carried

on by an iniquitous race, of the name of Crawley. The seal of the billet " bore the figure of a child, plucking the thorns from a rose, with the motto :

" Sou utile aind a que bricando."*

O'Leary's tenderness for his young ward whom he had long since lost, is rather more pleasing than his genealogical history of the Macarthies; and thus he expressed it, as he observed his guest to notice an object once cherished by the favourite child.

"An old, and apparently very feeble eagle, with a leather collar round his leg, and fastened by a chain to a fragment of the ruin, attracted the stranger's attention.—O'Leary paused also, clasped his hands, and sighed; exclaiming,

" ' You are not long for this world, my Cumha, honey, and leaves your bit of food for the sparrows, my poor bird, that daren't come near you oncet, my king of the mountains.'

" ' He looks very sick, and I think dying.'

" ' Oh! musha, the pity of him! He's ould and desolate like myself. Its twenty years and more since he came home to me in Dunkerron; and when he came in, with his looks all on fire, as he was wont after being out all day, Terence, my ould lad, says he, for that's a way he had of calling me, that's he that brought me the eagle, Sir, he that had the eye of the eagle, and the spirit of an eagle; Terence, my ould lad, I have brought you *another* pet says he.—Do you mind, your honour, marking the word *another*, and maning himself to be one, the sowl! Have you, my lord, says I, for though he was then left to perish by his own kin, and was sharing my bit and sup, in the wilds of Kerry, I always called him my lord, as he was, or would have been; and did so that day 'bove all others, for he had scarcely a skreed of his ould red jacket left on him; and called him my lord in regard of the jacket. Have you, my lord, says I; and Terence, says he, you'll be kind to this eaglet, (and it was fluttering on his left arm, with its blue bill and golden eye,) you will be kind to it for *my* sake, and I'll tell you why, Terence, says he, leaning his right arm on mine, looking with his smile, his mother's smile, in my face. The poor bird has been driven from its parents' nest, says he, I found it fluttering on a bare rock exposed and perishing. For it is the nature of the eagle to chase away its young, when unable to supply its own wants. For want, Terence, says he, may overcome even a parent's love. The tears stood in his eyes as he

spoke, for it was his own story, plaze your honour, and it wasn't with a dry cheek I heard him. And yet, says he, cheering up and placing the fine young eaglet on the ground, the eagle is a noble bird, Terence, and even this poor fellow may yet soar high; though it isn't under the parent's wing he'll imp his flight. Them were his words if I was dying, and that was great speaking for a boy of twelve years old."

Next follows the history of the Crawleys, a worthless and detestable family, without any good or agreeable qualities, and exerting a most destructive influence upon all about them.

Miss Anne Clotworthy Crawley is the nucleus round which all the rest of the tribe are congregated; and as they are prime movers in the tale, they must be introduced. Miss Crawley is the most harmless of the family; she is an old maid, whose earthly loves having all failed, is left only to heavenly things as a refuge to disappointed affections; and though her worldly passions are as much alive as ever, she wears a methodistical livery, and converses principally upon the divinity of her school; however, she still cultivates some superficial literature, and trivial accomplishments, so as at once to gratify her own spiritual pride, and the petty vanity of her family. Miss Crawley presides over the household of her elder brother, Mr. Darby Crawley. Mr. Darby Crawley and his two brothers, Mr. Sergeant, and Mr. Commissioner Crawley, were sons of a former agent of the Dunore family, the foundation of whose fortunes was laid by this agency; and out of this productive mine, Mr. Darby Crawley still continues to draw much of his resources. The influence which money, cunning, and the extensive trust of land at his disposal, gave to this gentleman, enables him to obtain the various functions of magistrate, county treasurer, land jobber, road maker, attorney at law, landlord, and militia commandant; and all the privileges and powers annexed to these offices he abuses;—extorting money from the poor, demanding services of them, denying redress to their injuries, fomenting their quarrels, multiplying suspicions and accusations against them; abetting impi-

* "I am useful in sportiveness."

sonments, transportations, and the whole coercive system. And he does all this with impunity and success. Mr. Crawley's three sons are educated in the principles of this worthy parent, and completely qualified to follow his example; though having come into life under more favourable circumstances than their father, they are rather less illiterate, but no less conceited. Indeed a mutual compact of flattery cherishes the common stock of vanity, the father admiring his dear sons for their accomplishments, and the sons honouring the father for his success in the world.

In the advertisement which the Commodore had observed at the inn, of the intended sale of Court Fitzadelm, terms were referred to Darby Crawley, Esq. The Commodore having a purpose of his own in the application, went to Mount Crawley to learn the conditions of the sale. Whether the estate was really to be sold is ambiguous; but that it certainly was not, to any resident proprietor independent of the intriguing Crawleys, was obvious to the Commodore. This he learns at a most stupid family dinner given at Mount Crawley; and learns also that the Crawleys were disconcerted by this little check of his presence and avowed intentions, to their machinations; and saw that they were yet more embarrassed by a letter of the Dowager Marchioness of Dunore, expressing her intention to come immediately to the castle of Dunore, to aid by her presence the election of lord Adelm Fitzadelm to a seat in parliament. Though professedly in the interests of the Dunore family, the secret view of the Crawley's, was to turn the election, by some acts of their own, to Mr. Conway Townsend Crawley, the youngest son of this hopeful race; commonly distinguished by his father as Counsellor Con; a political pandar, a miserable time-server, and an egregious, fashionable pedant, who deceived weak men into confidence, and foolish women to admiration; who was the boast of the family and the darling "slave" of his dear aunt—so she calls him.

Next comes the reception of the Marchioness of Dunore and her party. The Crawleys illuminate Mount Crawley, go in a body to meet her retinue, and are accompanied by a clamorous legion of Irish peasants exulting in the anticipation of a benefactress, and expressing that devotion of admiration, which the lowest class in Ireland feel for the representatives of an ancient and noble house. Lady Dunore had neither an enlarged understanding nor a feeling heart; and the fashionable friends who accompanied her, were just as selfish and frivolous as she. The whole company were at first a little alarmed, and then amused by the noisy and characteristic joy of the rustics; but easily convinced by the generous Mr. Crawley, that notwithstanding the demonstrations of affection, the very men would not scruple to sacrifice the life of a superior "twenty times over."

Lady Dunore's party forms a most insipid group, no way improved by the additional society of all the Crawleys; one rational and respectable being, an uncle of her Ladyship, found a place in this circle.

"Mr. Daly, now in his 70th year, of an ancient Irish family, which, for two centuries, had represented their native country, a privy-counsellor of forty years standing, and one of the small minority which went out on the occasion of the Union, was in person, character, and manners, a genuine epitome of the ancient Irish gentleman.—He preserved, even at his advanced age, that species of chivalrous gallantry in his manners, which not long since distinguished the gentry of the country, and which sent them forth to foreign courts, the most accomplished cavaliers of their day, or as a monarch, who was himself a fine gentleman, named them, '*the finest gentlemen in Europe.*' Time, which had shed its snows on the venerable head of Hyacinth Daly, had not 'thinned his flowing hair,' which he still wore dressed with infinite care, and precisely as he had worn it forty-four years before, when he first took his place in the Irish House of Commons. This luxuriant coiffure raised itself above a forehead unfurrowed and fair as the brow of youth, and strongly contrasted with eyes and eyebrows, dark and unchanged in hue or lustre. The beautiful person of Mr. Daly, and it was genuine Irish beauty, had, like his spirits, retained much of its freshness and vigour; and nothing seemed changed by time, but

those hopes, with which he had entered life, and which had the independence of his country for their object."

Lady Dunore was the daughter of this gentleman's sister, and he loved her for the sake of her mother. The Earl of L——, Lady Dunore's father, had refused his consent to her marriage with the Honourable General Fitzadeim, the younger of two brothers, whose father, the Marquis of Dunore, still lived, and who sought her hand to obtain the immense fortune to which she was sole heirless. But the obstinate and blind young lady, chose to accept the pretended lover, from the motive of self-will principally; and suffered for the want of tenderness and the want of money, till the death of her father and that of the Marquis Dunore and his sons united the property of all in herself, and her two sons; the elder of whom was become hopelessly insane, and the younger now abroad, employed his mother's present cares and efforts.

Lady Dunore once proposing to canvass among the freeholders, as much to divert ennui as to advance the election, was accompanied by the two Mr. Crawleys in her expedition, which was so directed, as to create as much disgust as possible in the fastidious lady's mind, against her tenantry; the object of the Crawleys being to keep these poor people wholly in their power, and to prevent if possible, any more visits to Ireland that might interfere with it. Lady Dunore's carriage was ordered to such a dangerous and unfrequented road as to excite much alarm, and the commands of the lady to her driver might have endangered the whole party, had not the spirited and timely aid of a certain Padreen Gar, assisted the coachman, and relieved all apprehension. Lady Dunore was loud in the poor Padreen's praise, and declared her admiration for the whole race of Irish peasantry.

Here was a defeat, and a fresh call for new devices. Lady Dunore soon receives an anonymous letter assuring her that the spirit of rebellion was fermenting in secret, hinting at the horrors of attack

and assassination—declaring that Padreen Gar's feigned assistance was only a plan to surprize her carriage, which was frustrated by the presence of the two Crawleys—that a plot was now in agitation between Padreen Gar and certain associates of his, called Padreen Gar Boys, to meet at the holy-well of the neighbouring village of Ballydab on St. Gobnate's eve, and thence to make an attack on Dunore Castle.

Lady Dunore who enjoyed all manner of excitement, liked these terrors, so opportunely produced for prevention; and immediately consulted her good friends about suitable measures for the detection and punishment of the enemy. The Crawleys advised that on the night specified, the incendiary and his party should be arrested at Ballydab, and brought to the castle where previous to their commitment to prison, their countenances and appearance would go far to establish their guilt or innocence. This little self-constituted court was quite consonant to Lady Dunore's love of authority and adventure. St. Gobnate's eve was a few days distant, and the interval was employed by the Crawleys in prepossessing the judgment and awakening the fears of Lady Dunore, by all manner of details printed and oral, concerning the atrocities of Irish rebels.

"Meantime the rumour of an insurrection had been spread through the town of Dunore, and had reached the steward's room and servants' hall of the castle; whence it ascended to the drawing-room, where some laughed and some trembled at it. Although Lady Dunore and the Crawleys preserved a profound silence on the subject, it was understood that a party of the New-Town Mount Crawley supplementary auxiliary legion occupied the flank towers of the castle every night after sun-set. Expresses had been forwarded to Dublin, and many of the English servants had applied for leave to return to their native country.—What, however, had spread the greatest consternation in the neighbourhood, was, that Terence Oge O'Leary's house had been entered by constables, his papers seized, and officers of justice stationed to arrest any persons found lurking about the cemetery of the Monastery-oriel. O'Leary himself escaped by being absent on some of his usual antiquarian researches."

We have not particularly noticed the members of Lady Dunore's party, precisely because they are not worth noticing for any merit they have; but it may not be amiss to mention two of them, as possessing a little more vivacity than the rest. Lord Frederick Eversham is a young nobleman attached to the vice-regal establishment in Dublin; has lived in Paris; is a great talker; styles Ireland the *celestial empire*; gives to the elder Crawley the order of the *yellow button*, and to Counsellor Con, that of the *peacock's feather*. Lord Rosbrin is a mad-cap, with his head full of theatricals, and his conversation of nonsense. In what manner these visitors treated Lady Dunore's fears, as well as their general frivolity, is exhibited on the morning which preceded St. Gobnate's eve.

"On that day, observed in the country as the feast of St. Gobnate, Lady Dunore descended earlier than usual into the breakfast room, her cheek flushed, and her eye wandering: she was also dressed in black, as was usual with her when under the influence of grief or anxiety. She spoke little, and refused to breakfast, alleging that she had been drinking gunpowder tea since daylight. She was restless and unquiet, appeared and disappeared like a phantom, despatched note after note to Mr. Crawley, and seemed so agitated by ill suppressed emotions, that Lord Frederick, who was sipping his *café au lait*, and reading a French novel, at last inquired of her, in his usual tone of affectation, 'Mais qu'est ce qu'il y a donc, belle Chatelaine?' What is the matter my marchioness? Are the reports we have heard of incipient rebellion in the celestial empire really true, or are they only got up by the chop-mandarins for their own special purposes? I dare say that *professeur de bavardisse*, Duke Conway Townsend Crawley, of the peacock's feather, is at the bottom of all this; or that my own ching-foo, of the yellow button, is amusing himself with a plot, like the honest gentleman that got his own effigy shot at, to alarm the sleeping sensibility of the lenient government people at the castle.* Now pray speak: are we to be roasted a la mode Irlandaise before a slow fire, like so many chesnuts, or spitted like the children in the old rebellion, like so many snipes—Voyons done!"

"Here Lord Frederick was interrupted by the loud stamping of feet outside the door, which was suddenly burst open, and Lord

Rosbrin, in his black velvet Hamlet suit, which he had been trying on before he dressed, with wild looks and wilder voice, rushed in, crying out—

'Oh! horror, horror, horror, tongue nor heart Cannot conceive nor name thee!'

"Lady Dunore shrieked. Lord Frederick laughed to hysterics, and Messrs. Heneage and Pottinger stood aghast. Mr. Daly, who had been hitherto quietly reading the English papers, now started up astonished, exclaiming with vivacity:

"'Why, are you all mad! what is the matter Rosbrin, see, you have frightened the ladies to death. What is the matter?'

"'What is the matter?' reiterated Lord Rosbrin, seizing the well remembered lines of Macduff, 'why confusion is the matter.'

'Confusion has made his master-piece,
Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope
The Temple, and stolen thence—'

"'Murder!' said Mr. Daly, shuddering.

"'Stolen! stolen what?' interrupted Lord Frederick, becoming suddenly serious.

"Lady Dunore, now believing that there was reason for her fears, continued to scream louder than before; and Lord Rosbrin, pointing to a letter he held in his hand, observed, with a little paraphrase in his citation,

'Approach this letter, and destroy your sight
With a new gorgon.'

"'Who is it from?' said Mr. Daly, snatching the letter, and searching for his spectacles.

"'Who from?' continued Lord Rosbrin, pacing up and down the room with frantic, but with theatrical gestures. 'Tis from the deputy prompter of Covent Garden Theatre.

'Oh! insupportable, oh heavy hour!
It should be now an huge eclipse o' the sun;'

for oh! my friends, Mrs. Siddons's point lace, Mrs. Siddons's lace, alas! *she has no lace!* but her point lace that *was*, and that *I* should have worn, is stolen away from her dressing-room at the theatre; all, all gone!"

'Nor left a wreck behind.'

"'So,' said Mr. Daly, much provoked, and resuming his newspaper, 'so,' as Moliere says of his capricious lady, 'ou fait la sottise et nous sommes les sots.'

"Meantime, Lord Frederick rolled in convulsions of laughter; Mr. Pottinger and the ladies dried their humid eyes; and Mr. Heneage, smelling a flower-box in the window, observed, 'the mignonette harvest has been vastly abundant this year.'

* "Fact—the ingenious party was a magistrate, and pro pudor, a clergyman."

A timely visit from two Irish Judges, Baron Boulter and Judge Aubrey, gave a turn to this affair not exactly within the calculation of its projectors. The character of Judge Aubrey is as free from Lady Morgan's faults of delineation as any passage we remember in her writings.

"Judge Aubrey was in character a mélange of those temperaments which produce a quick and irritable sensibility, a prompt uncalculating sympathy, and a warm deep-seated, violent indignation; qualities which form so broad a basis for human excellence, while they unfit it for a patient endurance of baseness, meanness, and cupidity. These were powerfully worked on, and hourly called into action, by the political situation of a country, which he loved with all the fervour of an ancient Roman; and by the systematic degradation of a profession, he venerated as the guardian of human rights; his bile and his experience increased together; the hopes of the patriot, and the health of the man, suffered in equal proportion; and the social simplicity and playful gayety, which formed the charm of his domestic hearth, from which the world was shut out, deserted him in that public tribunal, where the liberty he worshipped was sacrificed, and the profession he revered was debased.

"Ireland, his native country, was his object; he had upheld her cause in the senate, until her independence had breathed its last gasp; and he retired from the scene of her ruin with a minority that might be deemed 'glorious,' in every sense of the word.—Ireland was still his object; and the lowliest of her children found redemption from his mercy, solace in his commiseration, and relief from his liberality. From the bench he expounded the causes of their crimes, while he lamented their effects; he taught while he judged, he wept when he condemned.

"From the period of the Union, Judge Aubrey had retired from what is called the world, from the bustling walks of life, and from the giddy round of fashionable circles; living for and with a few, he had for many years made no progress in the successive modes and jargons of succeeding fashions; and it was in part to this circumstance that he owed much of that peculiar freshness of character, and something of that austerity of manner, which the friction of society is so apt to efface. This well preserved individuality was set off by a peculiar manner, idiom, and phrase, which, as well as his broad accent, were genuine Irish. To profound classical reading, and considerable scientific acquirement, he added an unpretending simplicity, which is inseparably connected with the highest order of talent,

though so often falsely attributed to mediocrity and ignorance."

Lord Rosbrin, determined to make the trial amusing as possible, got up the arrangement for it, after his own notion of that in "Venice Preserved;" and the wily Crawleys failed not to get into custody, and to present at the appointed place, a party of men and one woman. All the depositions proved nothing, and after going through some forms, half ludicrous and half serious, the Judge dismissed the prisoners. Counsellor Con expostulated—he has some further charges, and entreats that they may be examined. The amount of these charges were, that in the absence of old Terence O'Leary his papers had been ravaged and certain documents found, showing that the last Florence Macarthy, Earl of Clancare, had returned from exile in Spain, and had died in poverty in Ireland—that some infatuated people were determined to assert the claims to the estates—and that a certain Catholic Priest meant to assume the Archbishopric of Dublin—that, in fact, he had, in a letter to the late Earl of Clancare, signed himself Yo Mateo, Arcobispo de Dublin. This conspiracy, so consistent and probable, was wonderfully alarming; but alarm was changed to unrestrained laughter by the declaration of Judge Aubrey, that this, indeed, was in some of its parts a genuine plot—the principal misstatement being in the date, as it might be found in the annals of *Queen Elizabeth's* reign. Counsellor Con rested a good part of the plausibility of his scheme, upon the unknown Spanish Priest, for such he assumed as a fact, that the stranger, heretofore called the Commodore, was; and having procured some false testimony from a certain Mr. James Bryan, obtained, upon the strength of it, a warrant from Baron Boulter, to apprehend this suspected person. The actual existence of such a person he urged as a confutation of Judge Aubrey's declaration; but at that moment Terence O'Leary appeared, asserting, that his stolen papers related

to the forgotten insurrection only; and at the same moment the Commodore was presented to Baron Boulter, informing him that he was prisoner upon the deposition of a man who had been publicly condemned for perjury, and demanding liberty in the name of the law and his own innocence. Baron Boulter did not retract the warrant, and the stranger, after a little spirited remonstrance, prepared to submit to temporary imprisonment, in hopes of speedy justice. Judge Aubrey pronounced the transaction to be illegal, and recommended to the stranger to procure bail till it could be proved so. At that moment a noble looking person came forward with offered responsibility, and the prisoner immediately recognised his friend and fellow-traveller Mr. De Vere. "Pray who are you?" insolently demanded young Crawley.

"I am Lord Adelm Fitzadelm—Pray who are you?" was the rejoinder. We are left to imagine the feelings of Mr. Crawley.

Lord Fitzadelm introduced the supposed *Priest* to the company as his friend, General Fitzwalter, from South America, a distinguished officer in the Patriot service. The business of giving bail was completed, by forcing the discomfited old Crawley to become joint security with Lord Fitzadelm.

The female proves to be no other than the celebrated Ban Tierna, who has suffered herself to be taken prisoner for reasons of her own, and whom Lady Dunore discovers to be the same Lady Clancare whom she had known and admired in London. After the dispersion of the company, the two friends walked out together, and Lord Fitzadelm showed to General Fitzwalter three letters, with the same seal annexed, as to the letter once addressed to O'Leary in behalf of the General. The first letter was despatched to Portugal, to give information of Lady Dunore's borough intrigues, the second intimated that the writer's abode was near Kilcolman, and the third acquainted Lord Fitzadelm that his travelling companion was General Fitzwal-

ter, and that his interference and presence were necessary to frustrate the designs of that gentleman's enemies. Who this secret friend could be, was beyond conjecture—neither of the objects of her kindness had any clew to discovery.

The dinners, suppers, and theatrical entertainments of Dunore Castle, are the most tasteless things in the world.—The Ban Tierna, however, gave them all the interest they possess. Lord Fitzadelm does not like her, but General Fitzwalter becomes absolutely in love with her. Lord Fitzadelm once came near to the discovery of his unknown correspondent, having received a summons to meet this person at a rock near the castle; but his mother interrupted the appointment, and he found at the place nothing but a black scarf of Spanish manufacture, on which was marked the initials F. M., and on its centre was an embroidered red cross. This scarf was again lost and found by O'Leary, who informed the General that it must belong to a certain Florence Macarthy, a cousin of Lady Clancare, who had come over from Spain, and was now at a convent in Tipperary.

It requires no great penetration to discover, that General Fitzwalter was the son of the Black Baron Fitzadelm. His uncle, the Red Baron, had endeavoured to procure his death; but his preservation was effected, and when the attempt to drown him was made, he was of an age to retain a history of his life. He had risen by his bravery and good fortune to rank and power, and had now returned to Ireland, to prosecute his claims to his birthright. A few years before this period, he had formed a very sudden connexion in South America. Colonel Macarthy, an Irish officer, in dying, left to his protection a daughter, whom he was immediately to have married; but, before the ceremony was finished, a sudden alarm of the enemy severed him from his bride, to whom he had never been reunited. This lady was Florence Macarthy, and this intelligence of Terence O'Leary, was the first which her hus-

band had received; and that too, at a time when his heart was devoted to another. He determined, if possible, to break this tie, and to effect his purpose sought the aid of Lady Clancare. On making her a visit, he found the Ban Tierna employed in setting the example of industry, and encouraging the labours of the peasantry. The benevolence of her sentiments and manners, her beauty, her unprotected condition, the mingled liveliness and sadness of her conversation, inspired a stronger passion than ever, in the breast of her visiter. Lady Clancare professed herself the faithful friend of Florence Macarthy, and declared she would hold no intercourse with that lady's husband, till she had herself absolved him from his half contracted vow; and she promised to carry on a correspondence between the General and the Nun of Tipperary.

The object of his affection, and the state of his heart at this period, are thus described:—

“The person of Lady Clancare was not particularly distinguished by its beauty, but it was characteristic. Fresh, healthful, and intelligent, she had neither the symmetry of statuary loveliness, nor the brilliant colouring of pictured charms; but she was piquante, graceful, and vivacious: her mouth and teeth were well compared by O'Leary to those of a young hound; her head was picturesque, and her whole appearance the very personification of womanhood. Silent, and at rest, she was scarcely distinguishable from the ordinary class of women; but when her countenance was thrown into play, when she spoke with the anxiety or the consciousness of pleasing, or under the impression of being pleased, there was a mobility, a variety of expression and colouring, which corresponded with the vigour, spirit, and energy of her extraordinary mind.

“This indication, which might have repelled others, was the charm that fascinated Fitzwalter. The kindling susceptibility it betrayed harmonized with his own prompt and impetuous disposition, bespeaking a congeniality of feeling, and a reciprocity of intelligence, which he had never found in man, which he had never sought for in woman, and which, whether it took the calm and steady form of friendship, or the bright intoxicating aspect of love, was still the object of his unconscious research, and the indispensable ingredient of his permanent schemes of happiness. Hitherto he

had lived unassociated and solitary in the midst of the universe; his deep and lonely feelings preyed on a mind left to its own resources, unanswered, unreciprocated. He now found one like himself, vigorous in intellect, and rapid in action; full of that life and spirit which suited his own habits and modes of being; devoted to that country whose interests was the object of his future life; and drooping like himself, in that feeble and futile society, whose very atmosphere is fatal to the elevation of great minds, or the vivacity of lively and energetic ones.

“This conviction struck at once upon his imagination with that force which accompanied all its strong and promptly received impressions. It awakened his passions in all their natural vehemence; and, impatient of all suspense, ill brooking even inevitable delay, he would have gone at once to the ‘head and front’ of his views and hopes; he would, in his own language, have followed their object ‘from pole to pole, over alps and oceans, or have remained fixed and rooted to the spot she inhabited, wooed her, won her, clung to her, and cherished her;’ and, according to the startling conclusion of Lord Adelm, ‘married her,’ but that he was *already married*; married, at least, he considered himself in honour, in gratitude, until she who shared his bondage voluntarily broke it.”

To ascertain his fate, and to relieve his exquisite suspense, general Fitzwalter immediately wrote to his quondam bride, committed the letter to Lady Clancare, and to beguile the interval, passed a few days in riding over the neighbouring country. On the evening of the fifth day he meets the object of all his thoughts, coming from a cottage in which an infectious disease was raging. This accidental meeting produces a long conversation, in which the Ban Tierna expatiates on the suffering fondness, the unyielding constancy of Florence Macarthy, and in pleading for the happiness of the deserted wife, she excites a fresh and heightened admiration, for her own exalted friendship and disinterestedness. The only fault which the lover had discerned in Lady Clancare, was her frivolous participation in the amusements and plans of Dunore Castle, and her apparent friendship for its mistress; but she justified these compliances upon the ground, that the influence which she thus obtained, might direct the caprices of these unfeeling fa-

shionists to the interests of her poor Irish ; and she tells General Fitzwalter, that to justify her frequent visits to the castle, for the promotion of her own purposes, she has assumed the story of Florence Macarthy, and tells Lady Dunore that she has found her lost husband. This proceeding is rather ingenious than candid, and the prepossession that her good actions awakens, is diminished by the intrigue employed to accomplish them.

General Fitzwalter's letter was answered only by a communication from Lady Clancare. It refused him admittance to the convent without "special invitation;" and asserted, that contending feelings must awhile delay the decision of the lady. Upon the seal of this note was the motto,

"Sou utile aind a que Bricando."

During General Fitzwalter's excursion, the coterie at the castle prepared for a great exhibition, assigned different parts of "As you like it" among themselves, gave that of Rosalind to Lady Clancare, and invited the neighbouring gentry to admire the display of talent and taste. The night came, and with it an apology from Lady Clancare, that a sudden illness must prevent her from taking her allotted part. This made great confusion, but excited no concern for the absent sufferer in these heartless people. Lord Rosbrin assumed the character of Rosalind, and in a stormy night General Fitzwalter stole out to the abode of Lady Clancare ; he was met at the entrance by Owny the Rabragh, bearing a letter to him, giving information from Lady Clancare, that a charge of murder was got up, and that his accusers were prepared for his arrest on the next day. General Fitzwalter proceeds to the apartment of the Countess, who entertains him, as usual, with the passion of Florence Macarthy, and after this *repeated experiment* declares herself to be the identical lady—thus putting an end to a struggle in the mind of a lover, which however gratifying it might be to a vain woman, could not have been created and prolonged by an ingenious one.

It is almost needless to say, that Mrs. Magillicuddy and Lady Clancare are one ; that all the *sighing, laughing, and singing*, and all the mystical letters proceeded from that lady, and that she was easily possessed of the intelligence she was at the trouble to communicate. The Spanish Nun of Lord Fitzadelm was the Florence Macarthy of the convent.

The story of the murder for which General Fitzwalter was arrested the next day, proved to originate in the death of a soldier killed in a conflict with some Irishmen, in which the General had vainly interfered to make peace—the charge was at first supported by a man, who afterwards declared, that his instigator was Bryan, the infamous agent of the Crawleys, who had given him fifty pounds.

All that remains to tell is, that General Fitzwalter proved his claims to the title and estates of Dunore—that the Crawleys were degraded as they deserved—that Counsellor Con got into Parliament in place of Lord Adelm, and that Miss Crawley went to live with the Ex-Marchioness—that it is highly probable the Marquis and Marchioness of Dunore are vastly happy, and are doing all manner of good in Ireland.

This is a long story, written with a political object—a picture of British policy and Irish misery. That it exhibits any thing new to the world we doubt ; that the lesson it teaches will reach the hearts of legislators, reform the measures of local magistrates, excite the generosity of the higher classes, or the humbler virtues of the lower, is equally problematical. But that it is *true*, that it describes justly a fine country debased by the accumulated miseries and oppressions of centuries ; that the abuses of office, and an honourable profession propagate and augment these evils ; that property held by absentees and managed by sub-agency, must keep residents in poverty and slavery, and that this want and subjection must produce despair, neutralize physical force, and destroy moral motives, is equally obvious and lamentable.

R. E.

ART. 2. *Travels in England, Spain, France, and the Barbary States.* By M. M. NOAH. 8vo. pp. 478. New-York. Kirk and Mercein. 1819.

WITHIN the lapse of a few years past, we have received from our public officers on foreign stations, or distant voyages, much valuable addition to the stock of our geographical literature. The voyages of Captain Porter, and the late papers presented to the general government by Messrs. Graham, Rodney, and Ponisett, may be cited as prominent examples. It is, however, to be regretted, that more use has not been made of the many opportunities, afforded our diplomatic agents abroad, to collect, arrange, and publish important facts, connected with the history, manners, and morals, of nations which have been accessible only to such persons as have been, or are, clothed with a public character.

The publication we have now under review, is the only instance in our diplomatic history, where an individual of our nation has availed himself of the full benefits of a foreign and privileged station. We have now before us a volume of *Travels*, which opens to our view many subjects of importance; which awakens the recollections of various epochs in history, and recalls to our mind changes of the liveliest interest, in the social condition of our species; a retrospection that may enable us to "*read the future in the past.*"

The range of the *Travels* of M. M. Noah led him over the most interesting portions of the earth; over the earliest and latest seats of civilization, commerce, and political power; over regions possessed by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens, and Arabs; by the Gauls, French, and Anglo-Saxons. Nations, that for 4000 years have had successively the deepest influence in the affairs of that part of the world, from which we have drawn our moral, political, and religious opinions, and even our physical existence. We do not turn our mental eye towards the shores of the Mediterranean or the English Channel

from mere curiosity; we do not revisit the Gades, Carthage, Tarragona, and Marseilles, Paris and London, because these places revive the reminiscence of past, or exhibit the centre of intelligence in the present times; but we feel an interest in what concerns the inhabitants of those places, also, from a conviction that our moral connection with them continues and must endure coeval with the existence of Man.

We cannot, if we were so inclined, follow our Traveller through all the various vicissitudes of his Tour. Necessarily much of the volume is occupied with that common matter which forms a component part of all travels. Our review will be confined to some leading facts, to which we wish to draw the attention of our readers, more particularly than to the general scope of the entire work.

"We approached Cadiz, which, at a distance, appeared to rise, like a confused mass of white buildings, from the sea; and, after a pleasant voyage of twelve days from Falmouth, we anchored in that spacious bay. Here commenced another epoch in my journey, and another country to examine, yet more fruitful in interest than the former. We were surrounded by vessels of all nations, and particularly by several Americans. To the left as we entered, lay the town of Rota; to the right, a long line of ramparts, facing the sea: passing low in the bay, the forts of Santa Catalina; and beyond them, those of Matagorda, San Lorenzo, and Puntalis. Every thing around appeared strongly fortified; the view of the country was delightful; the air was cool and pleasant; and the lively appearance of the city, with its small turrets, white houses, spacious buildings, passage boats, and ships of war, gave tokens of opulence, importance, and comfort. The boat from the packet landed us at the quay, without our baggage; which we left for the more tranquil examination of the custom-house officers. We passed through a gate, at which a sentinel was posted. Here, packages of merchandize, barrels of flour, and other commodities, were landing from ships in the bay. Our road led through the market, which was held in an open space; and near the walls, I was stunned with cries; *Pts-*

cado, Pescado, screamed the fisherman; *Tomates, Tomates, Naranjes de Seville*, cried another; here, a man was wheeling a large jar, containing water, and inviting the passengers to drink, with '*aqua fresco*.' *Calases*, with their horses fantastically decorated with ribbons, and tinkling with bells, were waiting for a fare; sailors seated at a table, eating fried sardinias; here, a woman sold grapes; there, *papilitoes*, little segars of paper, were made; beggar women asking alms in the name of *Maria Santissima*; all was confusion and crowd, which we, at length, bustled through, and got into the *Callia del Baluarte*.

"As my visit to England and Spain, were both unexpected, I was, consequently, a stranger in both countries; and I took the liberty of calling on Mr. Hackley, the American consul, for the purpose of consulting with him, on the best mode of reaching my place of destination. I found this worthy and intelligent officer, disposed to give me every facility in his power; and he insisted upon my lodging at his house, assuring me, at the same time, that, notwithstanding the extent and importance of Cadiz, a good hotel was not to be found in the place; and, that the only one which was tolerable, was the *Quatre Naciones*, at that period filled with strangers. Such, Mr. Hackley observed, was the want of accommodation, that the supercargoes of vessels generally lodged in the houses of the consignees; and that at one time, he had upwards of forty in family. Under such circumstances, I could not but accept the hospitable invitation; and my baggage was sent for from the packet. I seized upon the first opportunity to stroll through the city, and was particularly struck with its extreme cleanliness; the streets being neatly paved in the centre, and having flag-stones for side-walks. Cadiz may be said to be surrounded by the sea; in fact, it is built on an isthmus, which projects considerably towards the sea. There is a fine view from the westward. The air is mild and balsamic; and the refreshing breeze tempers the winter, and moderates the excessive heat of summer. The sirocco or solano, which is the hot wind from the coast of Africa, is felt in the most distressing manner; the air is burning, a dry mist obscures the rays of the sun, and the inhabitants close their doors and windows, to exclude the suffocating blast. This wind, however, seldom continues more than three days; and is generally succeeded by a pleasant northwest breeze, which seems to recover animal and vegetable creation, and revives and braces the system, which, during the sirocco, is relaxed and nervous.—The population of Cadiz, may be estimated at 80,000; although, it covers but a small space of ground. The houses are crowded, and the streets very narrow; this, however, produces one advantage, as it affords a shade at any period of the day; and the current is drawn from one end to the other.

The houses are all white, and built of a soft stone, brought from Porta Santa Maria; this affects the eyes, and produces the ophthalmia; a disease, not only common in that city, but also in the Barbary States. It is difficult to decide on the architecture of this city. It strikes a stranger, on the first view, to be strictly Moorish; the houses having terraces, with small battlements, and lookout-towers, which give to the whole, a most singular and pleasing aspect; yet they are exceedingly high; whilst the Moorish houses consist generally of one, or at the extent, of only two stories. It is reasonable to suppose, from the antiquity of this city, that a strange commixture of styles of architecture, must have arisen; and this confusion of Saracenic, Gothic, and modern buildings, renders it difficult to give a decided character to the city. Each house has a balcony in front; a large gateway opens on the lower floor, called *entresol*, where a square court is seen, paved with marble, called a *patio*, which has a cool and agreeable appearance. From this court, a flight of stairs leads to the balconies, which, supported by light colonnades, runs around each story; and from which, the different apartments branch; these are generally divided on the first floor, into a large *salla*, or drawing-room, furnished with much taste and elegance; chairs and sofas covered with satin; wainscot of the same materials; marble tables with gilt stands; glass chandeliers, suspended in the centre; fine straw mats on the floor; large glass windows, which lead to the balconies; and other ornaments, at once neat and elegant; the other rooms on the same floor, are generally dining and bed-rooms, paved with marble; offices and counting-houses are kept on the same range; the upper stories are bed-rooms, paved with brick and so arranged, as to be cool and refreshing. From the terrace a large square of canvass is drawn over the *patio*, which serves to exclude the sun, being always open when it rains; a cistern is built in one corner of the *patio*, and the rain is received in the centre, through one of the flag-stones, punctured for the purpose.—Few houses have gardens; indeed there is hardly a city, which has so little ground to spare, as Cadiz; flowers of all kinds, with small lime and orange trees, are raised in pots and vases, which being ranged on the terrace of each house, give a most agreeable air and appearance to the streets.—Rent is very high in those streets favourable to commerce; and they command from 600 to 1200 dollars per annum. The principal street in Cadiz, is called the *Calla Ancha*; which is wide and airy; the houses beautiful, some magnificent: stores of various descriptions, are here established, principally jewellers and fancy warehouses; it is a kind of lounge for fashionable idlers, who are found in abundance in this city. The *Calla Ancha*, leads to a fine square, called the *Plaza de San Antonio*, paved with flag-

stones, in front of which, is the Church of the same name. This is one of the principal promenades of the city; and the inhabitants are found here, almost at all hours, except about sun-set, when, apparently with one accord, they leave it to walk on the *Alameda*; a beautiful walk, with a view of the sea, and leading to the Composanto, the only place where carriages and horses pass. Opposite to the fortress of St. Sebastian, which is built on a strip of land, projecting into the sea, is a large and handsome building, called the Orphan-House, a charitable institution, which reflects credit on the munificence of the city.

Cadiz has long been a port of considerable commerce with every part of the world. Its situation is commodious, and easy of access; but the trade formerly carried on with South-America, and the immense revenue, arising from their possessions in that quarter, may be considered as wholly lost. Indeed, Spain, at the present day, enjoys no more the advantages of the East and West India trade; and her intercourse with Peru and Mexico is, in a great measure, cut off. It is impossible to doubt, but that the loss of the colonies to Spain, though for a time severely felt, will eventually benefit that kingdom. They have placed too firm a reliance on the resources of those colonies, and neglected to improve those great natural advantages which their own country possesses. *Indolently reposing on the wealth which the mines of Peru and Mexico afforded, and dazzled by a false splendour, held out by the transitory possession of riches and foreign territory, they lost sight of that great maxim, which nations never should forget, that industry, science, and the arts, are the only true sources of wealth and national character. Spain possesses a most fertile soil, which is greatly neglected. Manufactures, one great chain of independence, languishes; education, the great fount of human wisdom, is fettered by priests, and checked by a want of inclination; their maritime and military strength decayed; they require some pinching calamity to awaken them to a true sense of their own interest. With the loss of their possessions in South-America, and another generation in Spain, a new impulse may be given to their enterprise, and Spain may yet flourish on her own resources, which her foreign possessions are not calculated to promote.*

This short but impressive history of the decline of Spain contains part, but not all the evidences of the causes of that declension. In a review of Spanish history, an anomaly is perceptible, an anomaly that cannot be explained by either climate, soil, local position, the influx of wealth or religion, or indeed, by any of the common reasons assigned by wri-

ters on the subject. That inordinate inherited wealth may destroy the motives to action, in an individual, is probable; and that such are the effects daily experience demonstrates. If a whole nation could be individually wealthy, lethargy would consequently follow; but as the great bulk of mankind are, every where, and at all times, dependant for their *daily* subsistence upon *daily* exertion, influx of wealth can never suspend the active powers of but a small part of any community. If we consult the history of Tyre, Carthage, Marseilles, the Greek maritime republics, the maritime republics of modern Italy, the Arabs of Spain, the Hanse Towns of Germany and Poland, and that of Holland, England, and the United States, we every where see exertion stimulated in a ratio with the extension of commerce and colonies.

Spain is the only instance which the world has afforded of gradual decline, in moral and physical energy, and in political power, with a vast extension of colonies, territory, and commercial means. During the long period of 300 years, from 1500 to 1800, Spain held the greatest empire that ever existed; as far as the local advantages of position, of metallic and vegetable production, of variety of climate, and fertility of soil, can be contributory to national power. With the best region in Europe for its extent, with the finest provinces in America, with the Ladrone, Philippine, and the largest and most fertile of the West India Islands, together with vast colonies and islands in and around Africa;—with all these incalculable sources of prosperity, the vital strength of the nation annually declined.

It is singular, that in opposition to the experience of all the rest of the world, and at variance with the known propensities of man, the influx of wealth should be adduced as a cause of indolence. It may also be observed that two causes of the declension of Spain, though obvious, have been strangely overlooked or neglected. One is, the immense baronial and ecclesiastical possessions in Spain,

which render useless so much of her soil; and the other, and most potent of all, is *the spreading of her physical force over too wide a surface.*

This latter fatal circumstance arose, not from either neglect or design in her rulers, but from accidental causes which have contributed to widen, weaken, detach, and finally break to fragments this vast empire.

The writer of this article has frequently heard the correctness of the philosophy contained in the latter part of the above extract acknowledged by intelligent Spaniards. Such men account for the deadly influence of the clergy in Spain, by observing that, for three centuries, the most energetic and enlightened of her population abandoned their country and contention with the priesthood, to seek comfort, wealth, and consequence in the colonies. Thus only the most weak, ignorant, and useless of her children remained in their native country.

This drain of men became excessive and instantaneous, after the discovery of America, and continued with no interruption, and with only partial relaxation, up to 1808.

By a double fatality, within a few years after the discovery of America, two aged bigots, Ferdinand the Catholic, and Cardinal Ximenes, who then ruled Spain, banished the peaceable and industrious Moriscoes, and converted the best subjects of Spain into a band of pirates, who have scourged her and many other Christian countries ever since.

"The Spanish women, particularly the ladies of Andalusia, constitute the most important and influential part of the population of that country. It is incredible what real difference exists, and what disparity is evident, between the men and women; whether this arises from the known want of stamina and character on the part of the men, their little acquaintance with arts and science, their bigotry, or rather the intolerance in their faith, I cannot say; but there is a coldness about them, a saturnine indifference, not discernible in the females. The men, though reserved, are excessively polite, full of compliment without meaning, and of professions without sincerity.—We hear much, and read more, respecting the jealousy of the Spaniards; of their

suspicious nature; their bars and bolts; their duennas and grated windows: all this is romance; there is less jealousy evinced in Spain than in any other country I have visited. There is no fastidiousness in their families: a husband introduces you to his wife with the most perfect confidence; and to his daughter, if single, with a perfect reliance, which is never shaken, on her virtue, and your integrity. There are seldom instances of an aberration from virtue on the part of unmarried women; and it is strangely irreconcilable, that, after marriage, all restraint being removed, women are seldom found without a lover, or, as he is called, a *Cortejo*; and what is most extraordinary, the lover and husband are affectionate friends, frequently inhabiting one house, and exercising an equality of jurisdiction. Spanish women have, generally, dark or olive complexions, large black piercing eyes, fine teeth, which are sometimes injured by eating *dolces* or sweets, and a noble and majestic walk, for which they are eminently distinguished. They cannot be called beautiful, but they never fail to interest. Their vivacity and sensibility, the unaffected ease of their manners, their general politeness and address, joined to the advantages resulting from the most rich and copious language in the world, give to them the most surprising advantages, and evidently place the men in a secondary rank and condition. The women dress alike in Spain; they usually wear black bombasin, or silk petticoats, rather short, and filled at the bottom, with shot or lead to give a due weight, or pressure to the garment; a tight boddice, with long sleeves of the same materials, or sometimes, for contrast, of white silk; a half coloured Barcelona, or bandanna handkerchief, pinned close over their neck and bosom; a black or white silk veil, thrown over their head, and brought under the chin, and there crossed, so as to expose the face; white silk stockings; neat shoes; and a fan in their hands. Thus attired, they assemble in great numbers, at the close of the afternoon, on a long walk, fronting the sea, called the *Aalmada*, which is commodiously arranged, with stone benches, and lined with trees to make it an agreeable promenade. Here the whole city is seen, without any discrimination as to rank or character; and this general place of rendezvous affords, to a stranger, at one view, all that is attractive, fashionable or elegant. They meet, in summer, about six o'clock, and the crowd increases until dark. At the going down of the sun the bells from all the churches chime the *oraciones*, or vespers; the crowd stops; the loud laugh, and the hum of voices, are instantaneously suspended; the air of gayety gives place to unaffected and pious looks; each person crosses himself, and says a short prayer, to return thanks to the Disposer of all good, that another day has passed in peace. The bell stops in a min-

nate, each person passes the compliment of the evening to the other, the crowd moves on, and again all is life and animation.—No religious ceremony is so solemn, and at the same time, so wholly commendable.—Millions passing at the same moment, suspending the hilarity of conversation, the gayety of thought, the tender sentiments of love, to give place to pious reflections, and grateful acknowledgments.

“Religion, in Spain, is a combination of ceremonies, rigidly enforced by priests armed with strong authority. Evening is scarcely set in, before an old man with a lantern, a small tin box, and a bell, visits your house, to receive a donation for souls in purgatory: whether this is appropriated to private or ecclesiastical purposes, I could not discover. Then a procession is formed by boys and priests, carrying a large cross and candles, chanting with hoarse voices, the rosario, or prayers for rain, or other blessings. The host, accompanied by a guard, priests, and crowd, is then carried to a sick person. The passengers, without reference to situation, are compelled to sink on their knees as it passes. The numerous saints are each entitled to certain honours, which occupy a portion of each day throughout the year. This multiplication of religious ceremonies, keeps the mind eternally directed more to the fulfilment of them, than the pure purposes of religion. A multitude of priests and ecclesiastics, of various grades, who fill the houses, churches, and convents, are ever ready to enforce their precepts, and enjoy their rights, by terrors wholly temporal, and ever hostile to the interest and spirit of true religion. The Inquisition, a curse to humanity, and to that country, though stripped of a portion of its former cruelties, still retains sufficient power to awe the free-thinker, or curb the rebellious spirit of religious independence. —*The mind still shackled, cannot break the chains of clerical influence: and while education is in the hands of priests, superstition and fanaticism will continue to have a national and local permanency and effect.* I have looked, with astonishment, at a school-master in Cadiz, who, after the conclusion of his daily labours, sends forth his scholars in procession, marches at their head, and sees each scholar safe to his home. This destroys independence in the bud: instead of permitting boys to find their way home, to encounter some little difficulties, to surmount some trifling obstacles, to establish a foundation for manly spirit and promptness, they are led like sheep, their spirit is curbed, the inquiring disposition is checked, and, in their infancy, they are taught to be slaves, and led by some one in authority. Here the origin of that humble spirit and obedience to ecclesiastical power, are first traced; and until a radical reform takes place in the first principles of education, Spain will never alter; she will ever be internally weak and puerile; and having no

basis, on which an effective national character can be established.”

The ecclesiastical influence here detailed, leads to precisely the consequence already noticed. Active, ardent, and enterprising young men, rather than brook such everlasting and heart-chilling tutelage, deserted their country, and left their feeble associates to hopeless submission.

“Society in Spain, offers few of those engaging resources found in more polished and cultivated nations. Social life derives no great charm from conversation—the females are by no means familiar with literature; their conversation is sprightly, and frequently engaging, to which the language adds some charms; but the subjects are generally common-place and indifferent.—Their accomplishments seldom extend beyond a slight knowledge of music and dancing. There are no places of resort, except the Theatre, or Alameda; no dinner or tea-parties; no costly routes, or pleasant *conversations*. A species of levee called *Turtulias*, are customary; these are meetings at a private house, on a particular evening in the week. There were two fashionable *Turtulias* at Cadiz, very much frequented by Americans. At these parties slight refreshments are offered, together with cards and country dances. I saw a priest busily engaged at one of these gaming-tables, and was informed, that gain was the prominent object.

“The Cortez was in session during my stay at Cadiz. The events of the revolution, and the absence of the king, had revived this ancient assemblage, which in better times, without possessing much influence, exhibited talents of no common order. It was composed of representatives, civil and ecclesiastical, and also deputies from South-America. Three Regents were charged with executive duties; one of whom, the Cardinal de Bourbon, a dull and heavy priest, proved in the end, the most faithful to the constitution. The arrest of Ferdinand in France, and the abdication of Charles IV., had entirely deranged the administration of government; and the Spanish people, unaccustomed to the perplexing difficulties of managing internal and foreign concerns, ignorant of their own resources, and jealous of foreign influence, were wholly at a loss what steps to take. The Junta Central was then established, and the Marquis Wellesley drew up for them the best constitution adapted for their genius and disposition. This they rejected from motives of jealousy and suspicion. On the dissolution of this Junta, and the re-establishment of the Cortez, a new constitution was formed, defective, it is true, in

many cardinal points; but sufficiently free for the Spanish people, and confirming rights heretofore unknown to them. The Cortez held their meetings in one of the churches in the city, the doors were guarded by Spanish soldiers, in fatigue dress and with rusty muskets. The assemblage was confused, and apparently without dignity; speakers mounted a species of forum, and I perceived at once, that the number of ecclesiastics scattered on the floor, was of sufficient magnitude to create an undue and dangerous influence—an influence which was exercised to the avowed and manifest injury of that country, and which, if not wholly destroyed, will continue to keep it poor in spirit and in resources—its energy confined, and its independence destroyed.

“There were but few members of the Cortez celebrated for talents. The most distinguished for eloquence, were Cangar and Augustene Arguelles, Quintana, Rosas, and a few deputies from South-America.—The two former were, indeed, the most eloquent men I had ever heard; their flow of words was rich and inexhaustible; still, it was evident, that in the fire of debate, in the bursts of patriotic sentiment, there was more enthusiasm than cool wisdom; more spirit than judgment; more energy than discretion. The language, the finest in the world, for parliamentary and forensic eloquence, also added not a little to the charms of debate. A singular and marked difference appeared in the character and feelings of the deputies from South-America. They were of a different order, appeared to think more than their colleagues in Spain; there was a more perfect reliance on their judgment, and they were more familiar with affairs of government. These deputies called themselves *Americans*, not Spaniards; they associated familiarly with the citizens of the United States, and would generally salute us with the term *pisano meo*, My Countrymen.

“At this period, the British, under Lord Wellington, commanded the entire Spanish and Portuguese forces. In a military point of view, every thing around us was British. Muskets and uniforms; guns and gun-carriages; British Commissaries, British gold, and British influence. Notwithstanding the amazing sacrifices made by that government in the Peninsula, notwithstanding the loss of lives and money in that contest, it was incredible to view the suspicion, jealousy, if not hostility, of the Spanish towards their allies. They never failed to refuse any favour they had the power of conferring; they never gave to the British the merit of gaining a single victory; and when it was known, that in battle they have kept at a respectful distance, and suffered the British to bear the brunt, yet they have never failed to step in, and claim an unmerited share of the glory. During the whole contest in Spain, one solitary victory in the field was achieved without the aid of

the British, and that was the battle of Baylen, called by them the glorious battle of Baylen, in which 60,000 Spaniards, under the nominal command of Castanos, but really headed by Reding, a Swiss officer of talents, compelled Dupont to surrender with 14,000 men. Although merit cannot be accorded to the Spanish army generally, or to the nobility who had command, and who were the least effective, yet great praise is due to the peasantry for the spirit and patriotism which they evinced from the commencement to the termination of the contest; a spirit which neither privation could depress, nor reverse of fortune destroy. They saw their dwellings in flames, their property lost, and their families massacred, without shaking the firmness of their patriotic efforts, or surrendering their country to the control of the invaders. The sieges sustained by the Spaniards, particularly Saragossa and Gerona, were highly honourable to their energy and perseverance; and on the whole, it may be said, that the guerillas and peasantry, together with a few partizan officers, such as Ballosteros, Palafox, &c. were entitled to all the merit acquired by the Spanish in that revolution. The operations of the French in Spain, were directed by a weak policy; not because they have failed, but in consequence of falling into a very common, but frequently a very fatal error, that of under-rating the power, disposition, and resources of the enemy. The French calculated on no effective resistance in Spain or Portugal: flushed with victories over more disciplined and more enlightened foes, they encountered a dangerous enemy, in arousing the pride, and wounding the feelings of the people; and what could have been acquired by mildness and deference, force and power could not effect. That the reign of Joseph Buonaparte would have been of singular benefit to Spain, cannot be denied; he commenced his administration with mildness; he would have gradually, with increase of popularity, abrogated those ancient civil and ecclesiastical usages, which have cramped Spain and robbed her of character.—He would have softened the habits, and ameliorated the condition of the people, by the introduction of literature, the establishment of schools, the advancement of the arts, and above all, by throwing open the ports to the enterprising of all nations, by releasing commerce from its shackles, and recalling those people whom the bigotry and ignorance of Spain had banished. These would have been the results of his reign; a view of France, for the last twenty years, justifies the opinion. The Spaniards felt no great abhorrence to Joseph Buonaparte; their hatred was rather directed against Napoleon. They called Joseph the intrusive king, or familiarly *Rey Popy*, or King Joe; and appeared, in ridiculing his pretensions, to cast no reflections on his character or qualifications.

The Spaniards are not the only people who have been duped by words that mean nothing, and which are pronounced in direct opposition to the interests and acts of those who use them. Great Britain stepped forth as the ally and champion of Spain, and the inhabitants of that devoted country never once doubted the sincerity of her professions, nor the disinterestedness of her assistance, though so evidently made and given from selfish views. The Spaniard, proud and jealous of his national character, entered the field under British generals, and madly fought against his own best interests.

Of all the nations on earth, none would more dread, or do more to prevent, the renovation of Spain than Great Britain. The most powerful motives exist to operate upon the minds of the people of the latter, to thwart the real emancipation of the former. Not excepting the United States, no government in the world, if well organized, would be so formidable to Great Britain as that of Spain. A combination of the best results would have followed the quiet accession of Joseph Buonaparte to the Spanish throne, and his continuation at the head of the Spanish nation. All the benefits recounted by our author would have been enjoyed; and, farther, Spain and her onerous colonies would either have been separated, or, by the adoption of more liberal political regulations, the connexion would have become useful to both parties.

All this Great Britain saw, and was interested to prevent; and she succeeded in extinguishing the last hope of Spain, and causing that people to commit a moral suicide, in restoring Ferdinand VII, and the Inquisition. As soon as Spain was left in a state of exhaustion, deprived of hope from abroad, and secured under the bloody, gloomy, and superstitious despotism of her misled masters, Great Britain covertly favoured, and continues to accelerate, the independence of the Spanish colonies in America. For those colonies we have much to hope; but for Spain—remediless depression, intolerance, and slavery, seems to be her destined lot.

“The establishment of the Arab power in Asia, and its rapid progress in Europe and Africa, form decidedly the most interesting epochs in history; but to view these people in all their glory and refinement, they must be seen in Spain and under the reign of the Caliphs. After the second Punic war, which drove the Carthaginians from Spain, the Romans held it peaceably for six hundred years. Undisturbed by foreign powers, unused to the science of arms, their helmets laid aside, and their spears corroded with rust, they degenerated from the valour and worth of their ancestors, and fell an easy prey to those barbarians, whose hardy enterprize led them through Europe and Africa. Alaric led the Goths to Rome, while the Vandals, after scouring the provinces of Gaul and Germany, rushed like a torrent through Spain, and desolated that fine country with fire and sword.—History is somewhat confused, in affording dates to the destruction of important cities and provinces in Spain. We find it difficult to decide, who destroyed Cartea; although it is known that Gonderic, in the four hundred and twenty-fifth year of the Christian era, destroyed all the important towns in Andalusia, and put the inhabitants of Seville to the sword. Genseric, who was in Mauritania Tingitania, passed over to Spain with an army, and landed near where Cartea stood; that is, on the banks of the Guadarante. I saw the spot from where I was seated; here he had a battle with the Sueves and overcame them; but being compelled to return to Africa, he had no time to improve his victory. In 438, Richilus, one of the Barbarian kings, made a dash at Andalusia, beat the Romans completely, laid every thing waste, and then held the ruined province. The Romans, however, found means to throw succours into Spain; and, for a length of time, that country was the scene of battles and skirmishes between them and the Goths, Vandals, Alans, Sueves, and Silings. In 614 Sigibert attempted to recover from the Imperialists, all that tract of country on the Mediterranean, reaching from the Fretum Herculanium to Valencia; which he succeeded in obtaining, after a contest of four years. The Romans severely felt the loss of their possessions in Spain; it was a loss of power, a decay of national strength; and they made another effort to turn the tide of affairs in that quarter. On the arrival of the Roman forces, they found Suintila, king of the Goths, already in the field, with a powerful and well equipped army, against which the Romans did not dare march. Finding the power of the Goths increase, the Romans surrendered on good conditions, without hazarding a battle; and, for the first time, the Goths were entire masters of Spain.

“From the contiguity of the two continents, the power of the Goths in Spain, ex-

tended also to Mauritania, over which they long exercised an unlimited jurisdiction. This country was regarded by the Arabs with great interest. The Moors who had resided there from the most early periods, had led a wandering, but peaceable life; their spirit was broken by the variety of masters which the chance of war placed over them. The Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians, and Vandals, had each by turns exercised unlimited jurisdiction. In the reign of the Caliph Othman, in 647, the Arabs made a descent in Africa, and conquered Mauritania. The junction formed between the Moors and Arabs, their common origin, similarity of habits, manners, and religion, tended to awaken in the minds of the Moors a desire for independence, and of ridding their country of those barbarous Goths, who were daily committing the greatest excesses. This disposition produced an activity in these allies which led to very important results; and in 708, Moussa, a celebrated and most successful general, arrived from Egypt with 100,000 men, and added to the Arab and Moorish forces already in that country: he passed through Mauritania, drove the Goths from Tangier, and found himself a conqueror, with immense resources at his disposal. Then, for the first time, was an eye of jealousy and desire cast on the fine and fruitful provinces of Spain. The Moors, from their mountains, saw the Spanish vallies, their numerous cities and rich commerce, and in a moment of enthusiasm, they formed the vast design of conquering that country. They carried their design with promptness into effect, and in three years, all Spain was in their possession. Thus commenced the reign of the Caliphs; but the causes which led to this revolution, were equally strange and interesting.

"Roderic, known as the last king of the Goths, excluded from the throne the sons of Witiza, whose claim the people recognised, but the nobles opposed. His court was the most depraved and sensual of any at that period in Europe, and every species of corruption, fraud, debauchery, and excess were encouraged by him to that degree, that honour, worth and social order were unknown; the kingdom was shaken to the centre with commotions, and fast verging to that condition as to render it an easy prey to the conquering arms of neighbouring powers. Roderic did not want talents; he was shrewd, penetrating, brave, engaging, generous, and liberal; but these were mere flashes of virtue which his great vices obscured; and at length, he capped the climax of infamy, by offering violence to the daughter of Count Julian, who was at that period an ambassador in Barbary. Historians differ as to the cause of the Moorish invasion; they all unite, however, in attributing it mainly to the conduct of the king, in relation to the daughter of Count Julian; and many ingenious fables, and interesting

dramas, owe their origin to this singular event. This young lady was named Cava, and was maid of honour to the Queen Egileno; she was esteemed the most beautiful and accomplished woman in Spain, a model of virtue, and engaging manners. The king pursuing his wretched system of vice and debauchery, first removed the father, the Conde Julian, by sending him on an embassy to Moussa, at Tangier, and then offered violence to the daughter. Deprived of her natural protector, the beautiful and injured Cava retired from court, to meditate on a revenge suitable to her wrongs. She contrived a variety of modes and allegorical devices to inform her father of the violence offered to her; and among them, she wrote to him, that 'there was a fair green apple upon the table, and the king's poignard fell upon it and cleaved it in two.' These 'ambiguous givings-out,' added to other circumstances, created a suspicion in the mind of the wretched father, who obtained his recall, and returned to Spain. Acquainted with the extent of his misfortune, he smothered his resentment until better prepared to act, and representing to the king, that his expensive armaments in peace were onerous to the people, he induced him to lay up his galleys and disband his troops. He then obtained permission for himself and family to visit Taragona, and left Malaga for that purpose. Arrived at Taragona, he collected his friends and relations, and with many followers sailed for Africa. Roderic never suspected the anger or deep resentment which was buried in the bosom of Count Julian; so carefully and successfully did he smother his feelings, and dissemble his passions. Julian arrived in Africa, and addressed himself immediately to the general, Moussa; he represented Spain as prepared to throw off the yoke, and receive the Moors. He stated that his party was powerful and ready to join him, he heaped every vile epithet on the head of Roderic, and satisfied Moussa that his wrongs had been deep and powerful. He represented the riches of Spain in dazzling colours, its fertile provinces, its splendid cities, and awakened that spirit of cupidity, which strengthened the ambitious designs of the Moors, and preparation was made to invade Spain. It was in 713 that Moussa placed twelve thousand Moors under the command of Tariff, or Taric Abenzarca, one of the greatest captains of the age, who landed and captured Gibraltar, and erected the castle, the ruins of which I had lately visited. After leaving a small garrison, he passed round the Bay, and took Cartea, and laid the foundation of Algeciras; as previous to that period, no town or city was erected on the spot where Algeciras now stands. Roderic, alarmed at this visit from the Moors, and ill prepared to resist them, still roused himself from his lethargy and gathered the remnant of his forces, and had several skirmishes with Tariff; at

length the Moors, fighting desperately against superior numbers, who were awed and dispirited, drove them to Xerez; and on the banks of the Guadalete, the fabled Lethe, Roderic made a last and desperate stand, and after sundry battles for near eight days, he was finally conquered. The king, by some, was supposed to have fallen in this contest; but it has been satisfactorily shown that he escaped to Portugal, where he died in obscurity. Tariff marched with his triumphant forces, and possessed himself of Seville, and finally of all Andalusia and Estramadura.

"The success which attended this expedition, induced Moussa, a warrior no less distinguished, to form a junction with Tariff with auxiliary troops; and these two generals, with their army, separated, and shortly after overrun and captured all Spain. To the Christians, the Moors held out the hand of fellowship and protection; they guaranteed to them the free observance of their religion, and the possession of their chapels; nay, so mild and beneficial was their rule, that the queen of Roderic openly espoused the son of Moussa, thus uniting the Christian and Moslem interest.

"Spain, divided in command between Moussa and Tariff, begat a strong jealousy on the part of the former, as he had ever viewed Tariff in the light of a subordinate officer. The Caliph Valid, fearing the effect of this jealousy, recalled them both to Africa, where they died neglected.

"The son of Moussa, who had espoused Egilona, the wife of king Roderic, and who was left in command of Spain, dying shortly after, Alabor, a warlike chief, succeeded him, who scoured the country, and even crossed the Pyrenees into France.

"A rebellion broke out in the north, which was headed by Pelagus, a descendant of the Gothic princes, and who was so successful in his predatory warfare, as to induce the Caliph Omar II. to send Elzemagh, a very distinguished officer, to take command in Spain. The Caliph, with a discernment worthy an enlightened prince, soon discovered, that Spain would never be tranquil, without efforts were made to soften the habits, and ameliorate the condition of the people; and this he determined to effect by the introduction of arts and sciences, and which laid the foundation of that glory which was so conspicuous during the government of the Moors in Spain. Cordova was erected into a capital, and embellished with splendid palaces. Men of talents were invited to court, and Elzemagh himself, setting the example, wrote a topographical history of Spain, with a detailed account of its resources, mines, minerals, forests, and rivers. The brave Pelagus, and his partizan followers, still held the Asturias, and could not be dislodged; in fact, the Moors, disregarding his rebellion, seemed desirous of conquering Gaul, and Elzemagh was killed in one of the battles near Narbonne.

"Spain still changed her rulers, until the year 731, when Abderame, a Moorish chief of the highest acquirements, ambition, and bravery, took command in Spain. He formed an alliance with the French Duke of Aquitaine, who had quarrelled with his sovereign, Charles Martel, and married his daughter; marched instantly against Muniza, governor of Catalonia, whose forces he destroyed, and whose wife, a lady of exquisite beauty, he sent to the Caliph Backman. Urged by his ambitious views, Abderame was disposed to show how firm his power was fixed in Spain; he crossed the Pyrenees; captured Bourdeaux; scoured the French provinces, and came suddenly in sight of Charles Martel, who, with all the forces of France and Germany united, had pitched his camp at Tours. All Europe was interested in the result, and the Christian forces were to make one great, and probably last effort, for dominion. The battle was fought near Tours; 300,000 men were destroyed, and Abderame was killed, which secured the victory to the French. This was in 733, and the defeat of the Moors gave rise to a variety of factions in Spain, which, for many years, rendered their power uncertain and precarious. In Asia, the utmost confusion existed between the rival tribes of the Omiades, the Abbassides, and the Barmacedes; which gave rise to innumerable revolutions, which even Haroun al Rachid could not subdue, and which, eventually, destroyed all belonging to the tribe of the Omiades, except one, called Abderame. This adventurer, possessing talents of the highest order, concealed himself in the deserts of Arabia, and finally found means to get to Africa. The Moors in Spain, although governed by a chief favourable to the tribe of the Abbassides, were still attached to the Omiades; and, on hearing of the arrival of Abderame in Africa, they invited him to accept the crown. One strong link has consolidated the chain of Mahometan power, and given so much strength and vigour to their operations, that is, the eligibility of any Mussulman to the crown. The successful chief wielded the sceptre, and this stimulated every adventurer to deeds of heroism. Abderame accepted the invitation; and, in 755, he landed in Spain, on the banks of the Guadalete, where he assembled an army. For four years, the Abbassides, under the command of Yusef, disputed the possession of Spain; at length, the arms of Abderame were crowned with success. He conquered Cordova, and every important city; tranquilized the commotions between the tribes; was crowned king of Spain, and the first Caliph of the Moors; thus cutting asunder the ligament which bound the Arabs of Asia, and the Moors of Spain.

"That fine country, for the first time, had a monarch worthy of reigning; he was the most brave and accomplished man of his age; he patronized the fine arts; establish-

ed, at Cordova, schools for the study of Astronomy, Mathematics, Medicine, Poetry, Languages, Music, and Painting. He erected the superb Mosque, now used as a Cathedral, and a number of noble palaces and gardens; he encouraged marriages between the Moors and Spaniards, and tolerated all religions. The Jews, in his time, erected an extensive university at Cordova, and possessed an equality of rights. That city was the seat of science, and the abode of distinguished men; happiness and content were seen in every face. The riches of Abderame have never been equalled. He governed Portugal and all the fine provinces of Spain; and historians assure us, that 12,000 villages were built on the borders of the Guadalquivir. He owned eighty important cities, and three hundred large towns. Cordova contained 260,000 houses, and 900 public baths. The revenue was calculated at the immense sum of twelve millions, forty-five thousand dinars of gold, near five hundred millions of dollars. Commerce, at that period, poured its riches in the lap of Spain. Oil, silk, sugar, cochineal, iron, wool, amber, ambergris, loadstone, antimony, sulphur, ginger, spices, coral, pearls, and the produce of the mines, found their way to Asia and Africa. Cordova was the focus of arts and sciences; chemistry and astronomy were at their acme; every thing denoted splendour, peace, talents, and happiness. Spain, Spain! if misfortunes, brought on by ignorance and fanaticism, by indolence and tyranny, have not deadened your sensibilities; if damned custom has not brazed it so, that it be proof and bulwark against sense, the recollection of what you were a *thousand years ago*, in barbarous ages, must drive you mad! the comparison must be agony! Arouse yourself! shake off your indolence! and give your prejudices to the winds! Raze your inquisitions to the ground; turn your monasteries into seminaries of learning; place your priests within the handles of a plough; tolerate all religions; call back the Moors and the Jews, who gave you character and wealth; declare your provinces in South America sovereign and independent; and establish a profitable commerce with them, founded on equal and exact justice; invite to your court the learned of every clime; let industry, science, and the arts be encouraged; let honour and good faith prevail; and you may yet obtain a distinguished rank among the governments of the earth.

“Abderame died in 788, after a reign of thirty years, full of glory; and the crown devolved on his third son, Hackem. Family disputes, and contested claims among numerous children, arising from the Moslem custom of polygamy, kept Spain in eternal dissensions, and Hackem died, full of trouble, in the year 822, and was succeeded by his son, Abderame II. The Normans invaded Spain. Arragon and Navarre became separate kingdoms; the Christians

still continued to confederate against the Moors: but Abderame was always fortunate; he was a prince yet greater than his grandfather; and in his time, arts and sciences flourished triumphantly. Mousali, the great Moorish musician, lived during his reign; his execution on the lute has never been surpassed. Abderame died after a reign of thirty years, and left his crown to the eldest of his forty-five sons, Mahomet; and for the space of sixty years, Spain was a scene of troubles, of war and conquests, so that the dominion of the Caliphs was verging to a close, when Abderame III, in 912, mounted the throne. He was a warrior and a politician; and, in a short time, every thing flourished. He subdued his enemies; restored peace to Spain; lavished gifts, with profusion, on the seminaries of learning; was the richest sovereign in Europe; and, after a reign of fifty years, he died, leaving a written paper, in which he stated, that with all his wealth, conquests, glory, and honour, ‘he had enjoyed but *fourteen happy days*!’ The successor of Abderame III, was his eldest son, Hackem. Without possessing the splendid talents of his father, he was a wise and politic prince; liberal, just, and humane. He established a code of laws, and continued to patronize the arts; but it was not Hackem that reigned; he was in infancy when he ascended the throne; it was his prime minister, the justly celebrated and illustrious Almanzor, the pride and glory of the Moslem race; and who, for twenty-six years, reigned, under the nominal sway of Hackem. Never had the Christian powers in Spain an enemy to contend with so fierce and inflexible, so commanding and successful, as Almanzor. He fought fifty-two battles in Castile, the Asturias, and Leon; and razed to the earth the famous chapel of St. James, of Compostella, a splendid monument of weakness; but this fierce zeal against the Christians, this impolitic war against faith, laid the foundation of his ruin. The Spaniards were driven to desperation; they assembled all their forces; and, at Medina Cœli, in 998, they totally overcame the Moors, in a desperate battle; and the hitherto victorious Almanzor not being able to sustain the shock, died with grief at the reverse of fortune, and with him perished the glory of the Caliphs. Hackem, in the midst of civil dissensions, was taken prisoner by a relative of the Caliphs, but was rescued by forces from Africa, and reinstated on the throne. The important victory, achieved by the Spaniards at Medina Cœli, gave them new energies. Spain was distracted with commotions; the Moors were divided into small parties, headed by several pretenders to the crown, and were cut up in detail. Hackem abdicated; and, in 1027, terminated the reign of the Omiades in Spain, after possessing that country, with glory, for three hundred years. Then arose a long list of usurpers; who, for two centuries, held that country in confu-

sion and disorder. The Christians themselves were divided by jealousy and suspicion; crimes were committed with impunity; and licentiousness reigned throughout the kingdoms. Anarchy and confusion would have destroyed both Christian and Moslem power, when at length, a bright star of glory arose in Spain—a hero, which that country cannot too often boast of; this was *Cid*,—the illustrious and brave *Cid*, the flower of chivalry, the most amiable and estimable of men, whom history has immortalized, and romance represented in brilliant and true colours. This cavalier was called *Rodrigo Diar de Bivar*; but was surnamed the *Cid*, or Chief; and he first commenced his operations by gathering and heading a species of Guerillas. He had fought in the Moorish ranks, when they were allied to Castile, of which crown he was a subject. Banished by his sovereign, he forgot not his allegiance to his country; he fought against the Moors, and sent his prisoners to Alphonso, who had banished him. His mind rose superior to petty or grovelling animosities; he felt no anger against his enemies; cherished no sentiments of revenge against his oppressors. At length his services produced his recall, and restoration to favour. His frankness and open, manly conduct, joined to his love of truth, once more offended Alphonso, and *Cid* was once more banished. He marched with his troops forthwith, and took Valentia by storm; for banishment to him was the signal for new acts of valour. He could have wrested the crown from the king of Castile, and held it without fear; but he was a patriot, and he died at an advanced age, crowned with glory. He left only one son; who, in a duel for a paltry cause, lost his life. His two daughters were wedded to the princes of the house of Navarre. These were the ancestors of the Bourbon race, of Ferdinand VII, and Louis XVIII: and it is the brightest jewel in their crowns, that the *Cid*, the gallant *Cid*, who was not a sovereign, and who had no ambition for a sceptre, was their ancestor.

“With the death of the *Cid*, once more rose the power of the Mussulmen. The disputes of the various tribes in Africa, gave rise to the power of the Almoravides, originally from Egypt. Joseph, or as he was commonly called, Jusef ben Tassefin, of that race, reigned for a while in Barbary; he possessed himself of Mauritania, and founded the empire of Morocco; and, in a moment of tranquillity, like the Caliph Valid, he cast his eye towards Spain, which, at that period, was jointly in the power of Christians and Moors; and, in 1097, he crossed the Mediterranean, stormed Seville, captured Cordova, and threatened the annihilation of Christian power in that country. Religion, or holy zeal, that powerful link in the chain of confederacies, that potent charm, which, in that particular age, whetted the sabre, and aroused the energies of Christendom,

came to their relief; and Alphonso of Castile, joined by the Duke of Burgundy, and other chiefs, drove Jusef back to Africa; and, shortly afterwards, the kingdom of Arragon was wrested from the Moors, by Alphonso, surnamed the Brave. The Arab power began to decline; they despaired of their cause; and a blow, the most severe that was ever given, was felt in the capture of Lisbon, and the emancipation of Portugal, which weighed down their power almost beyond the hope of recovery. This was effected in 1144, by Alphonso, the first son of the Duke of Burgundy, who was proclaimed king.

“After this period, the powers of Navarre and Castile, for the first time in their conquering progress, enervated upon Andalusia; when the Moors, alarmed for the safety of the remnant of their possessions, took refuge under the banners of an adventurer by the name of Tomrut, a man of depraved character and impious zeal, and who, after a series of troubles, schemes, and battles, died at the age of fifty; and in the year 1149, the race of Almohades came into power. Cordova, at this period, had lost great part of that bright, literary, and scientific character, which it possessed under the reign of Abderrame III. The schools languished, and the arts could no longer flourish amidst rebellion and carnage. Those schools, however, produced some distinguished men, particularly Abenzoar, the chemist and physician, and Averroes, the poet and civilian, both of whom shed a lustre on the character of Mussulmen. The Almohades partially governed in Spain, and territory was disputed with them, inch by inch. Portugal became the seat of war: Arragon and Castile, united with the king of Leon, defeated the Arabs, and killed Abou-Jakoub, at the siege of Santarem. It was then that the Mussulmen in Africa saw the decay of their power in Spain; they remembered the glorious reign of the Caliphs, and dwelt with enthusiasm on the power, riches, and noble character they possessed. An effort must be made to retrieve their lost fortunes, and this must be a great effort. Accordingly, Mahomet el Nazor, the son of Jakoub, went over to Africa, erected the standard of the Prophet, and proclaimed a crusade. All ranks and ages flocked to it, preparations were made with vigour and spirit. Alphonso, king of Castile, saw these preparations with great uneasiness: he intreated assistance from all Europe. Innocent III, a pontiff of character, aided him greatly. Italy and Gaul sent many partizans to the Christian chief. Every thing was placed on the ‘hazard of a die.’ Mahomet had already crossed the Straits with *six hundred thousand soldiers*, a number almost incredible, but still admitted by the concurrent testimony of historians. Peter II, king of Arragon, and Sancho VIII, king of Navarre, joined their forces to those commanded by Alphonso, king of Castile. The

best troops that Spain and Portugal could produce, joined by sixty thousand French and Italians, were in the field. The Moors had the advantage in numbers, the Christians in arms and discipline. They met near the Sierra Morena, at a place called Toloza. The Arab chief possessed himself, as he thought, of all the defiles and passes. A Spanish guide led the army through rocks and difficult passages across the mountains, when the whole force appeared before the astonished Arabs. A battle was now unavoidable, and two days were spent by the allies in prayers and confessions.

"I have ever considered the battle of Toloza the greatest that ever was fought in Spain; and one in which they acquired more glory than in any subsequent campaign. The Mussulmen, from the heights, saw all the movements. In the display of their force, they exhibited the same defect of judgment, which, even at this day, has not deserted them. They had one hundred thousand chosen men well armed, and the plain was covered with troops; but no order, no concentration of force, no discipline or system. Most of them were thinly clad, and armed with spears. They were a host of ill-organized troops, left to fight their way in the Arab fashion, and overcome discipline by numbers. Mahomet occupied a height, from which he was seen by all his troops, which was barricaded by a strong chain, and surrounded by a body guard. The Christians descended the valley in admirable order; they were formed in three divisions; Sancho commanding the right, Peter the left, and Alphonso the centre, headed by the Archbishop of Toledo, with the Grand Cross. This admirable prelate set an unparalleled example of bravery; he dashed into the midst of the Moorish ranks, and led Alphonso to attack the height where Mahomet was stationed. The battle became general, and raged with fury; the plain was soon cleared of the Moors, and the forces were soon condensed and brought against the height. Sancho broke through the Mussulmen's ranks, and tore down the chain by which Mahomet and his troops were surrounded. The carnage grew horrible; and, at length, the Arabs took to flight in every direction. The Christians remained perfect masters of the field of battle, and the Archbishop of Toledo celebrated the victory by a *Te Deum* on the plains. The consequences of this battle were of immense importance to the Spaniards, who represented that the Mussulmen, in their flight, retired with a loss of 200,000 men, whilst the Christians lost only 1500. This was a severe blow to the Moors, and they never ceased to deplore the issue of this crusade. Mahomet retired to some small town in Spain, from which he was soon dislodged—he passed over to Africa, and died neglected: and with him perished the last of the race of Almohades. The African princes, divided in their interests, at length separated, and estab-

lished the regencies and governments of Algiers, Tunis, Fez, and Tripoli.

"The Moors still possessed many rich and fertile provinces in Spain, and the Christians gained strength and confidence from repeated successes. At length two soldiers arose, whose bravery and talents paved the way for great victories. These were James I, king of Arragon, and Ferdinand III, king of Castile and Leon. The latter, after a series of victories, obtained possession of Majorca: and after a long siege, Cordova, the glory of the Mussulmen, fell into his hands by capitulation in 1236, after being in possession of the Moors 520 years. The Spaniards had yet to learn, that mercy was a bright plume in the helmet of valour. They drove the unfortunate Mahometans from that city, which they left with streaming eyes and broken hearts—they despoiled them of their wealth, razed their palaces, schools, and gardens, and turned the magnificent mosque of Abderame into a cathedral. The Moors had one consolation left: Valentia was still in their power—they had recaptured that fine province after the death of the Cid; but this consolation was short-lived. James of Arragon, after a long siege, captured the principal towns, and thus Andalusia and Valentia, with the exception of Seville, fell into the hands of the Christians.

"This was a fatal blow to the power of the Mussulmen; yet they had hope and courage, which their superstition kept alive, and one effort was made, this was, the establishment of the kingdom, and building the city of Grenada. A Chieftain, named Mahomet Abousaid, from the borders of the Red Sea, endowed with courage and perseverance, collected all the scattered tribes, and established the capital of Grenada. This city, embellished with the most splendid palaces, and built on a plain, the most fruitful and rich that imagination can possibly conceive, was a rival of Cordova. This fertile plain for ages was the seat of war; the soil was covered with bones, and drenched with blood; alternate successes, of Christian and Moorish arms, rendered it the theatre of bloody scenes, sieges, and conquests. Ferdinand concluded a treaty with the king of Grenada, and marched with his troops to invest Seville, which, after a siege of six months, and several gallant actions, capitulated in 1243. Nothing could equal the splendour of Grenada, in the first century of its erection; and the palace of the Alhambra, which still exists, to indicate its former magnificence, has never been equalled for riches of decoration, and beauty of architecture.

"From 1248, to 1349 the Mussulmen power in Spain was supported by occasional successes and victories. The reverses which their arms sustained, they repaired by constant activity and perseverance; they were still superior, in talents and policy, to the Spaniards; and more mild, tole-

rant, and humane. At length the famous siege of Algeciras took place, in 1343. The Moors had defended the place, which was open to the sea, and they received succours from Africa. As far as my eye could reach, from the summit of an eminence where I was seated, the soldiers of Alphonso the eleventh, king of Castile, were placed. His camp was pitched on the surrounding hills, and his cordon of troops was strong and effective. It was in the numerous sallies made by Moors and Christians, that thousands were killed on both sides, whose bones were now bleaching in my sight. The Moors within the walls, ever active and enterprising, invented and used cannon, which, for the first time, as conceded by several historians, were used at this siege. Notwithstanding the advantages resulting from these wonderful engines, Algeciras was taken in 1344; and Joseph, king of Grenada, was murdered by his own subjects. Mahomet VI. an old warrior, succeeded Joseph; and the Moorish crown was, for a length of time, disputed between him and the Farydan, until the latter, desirous of ending this civil strife, voluntarily entered the camp of Peter, king of Castile, justly surnamed the Cruel, and submitted his rights to arbitration. Peter received him with honours, feasted him at his table, and afterwards conducted him to an open plain, where his followers were put to the sword, and Peter himself struck the old Moorish king to the ground with a lance, who only said, in tones bitter and piercing, *Ohr! Peter!! Peter!!!* what an exploit for a soldier!!!

„It was the crimes, the unheard of cruelties, which stained the conduct of the Spanish kings in Spain, that kept alive the power of the Mussulmen. They were incapable of enjoying temperately the fruits of victory; they had no mercy for a fallen foe, no policy towards a gallant and unfortunate people. In addition to Peter of Castile, the Nero of the age, others equally ferocious arose—Peter IV. of Arragon, Peter I. of Portugal, and Charles, the Wicked, of Navarre. It was the oppressive sway of these sovereigns that kept the Moors together in harmony and concert. Grenada continued to be the garden of Spain; arts and science were still encouraged; belles lettres and history flourished. That delicate and romantic gallantry, which has rendered the history of the Moors so deeply interesting to the world, still existed in all its vigour; the Alhambra, and the splendid gardens of the Generalif, were the abode of the learned and the brave, the gay and the accomplished. The ferocity of the Moors yielded to a suavity of disposition, and softness of character, which education tempered, and science fixed. Their women were beautiful, modest, and engaging. ‘Their principal charms,’ said a Moorish Historian, arose from ‘their graceful and genteel deportment; their conversation was lively and keen; their genius refined and penetrating.’ From 1362, until

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1492, the Moors governed Grenada, under Mahomet VI. Jusef II. Mahomet IX. Joseph III. and Ismael II. At length the kingdom became convulsed by internal discord, arising from the clashing jurisdictions of Mulec, Hassan, Bobadel, and Zagau, when Ferdinand and Isabella laid siege to Grenada. This city had been fortified with the utmost care; it was walled and strongly flanked by a thousand towers, and contained two hundred thousand men. The Spaniards were commanded by the most gallant officers that ever Spain produced, particularly by the renowned Gonsalvo of Cordova. Isabella encouraged the troops by her presence, and partook of all the fatigues of a camp. At length Grenada capitulated, and on the 2d of January, 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella made their triumphal entry into Grenada, and terminated the Moorish power in Spain, which had existed 782 years. The unfortunate Mussulmen, oppressed by the Spaniards, separated; some went to Africa, others to Asia; but all regretting, with bitter reflections, the fine country they had lost, the happy hours they had spent.

“The causes of the decline and fall of the Moorish power in Spain, are easily accounted for; always active and unsettled, they covered, in their character, the germs of sedition and rebellion; and the facility with which any adventurer could obtain the crown, gave an impulse to this unstable character, and rendered them ever ready for novelty and change. Without laws, except transitory forms of custom; extravagant in their expenditures; fond of gayety and pleasure; they weakened their power by yielding to its blandishments. Their armies were numerous and brave, but less disciplined than the Christians; and their religious zeal gave a ferocious character to their warlike operations. They had, however, virtues of the highest order; no nation on earth, even unto this day, took such delight in the exercise of charity, as the Moors. They distributed to the poor, bread, money, and part of their agricultural and commercial products; built hospitals for the sick, and carefully protected and nourished the stranger.

“Had the Mussulmen in Spain established a government of laws, divested themselves of a portion of their religious zeal, disciplined their troops, and economised their expenditures, the Mahomedan religion, at this day, would have spread itself over all Europe, as it now does over Asia. Whatever benefits other parts of Europe have experienced from mild and beneficial governments, it is certain that the reign of the Moors in Spain was more glorious, prosperous, and enlightened, than the present dynasty that now wields the sceptre.

“I arose from my seat, and slowly retraced my steps towards Algeciras, pondering on the mutations of life, and that variety and change that ‘flesh is heir to.’ The sun was gradually sinking behind the Mons Aby-

la, in Africa, and its last rays shed a melancholy gloom on the surrounding objects. Opposite the bay, rising in majestic height, and frowning with age, stood the *Calpe* of antiquity. No blooming orange groves, or fruitful gardens, embellished the Rock of Gibraltar, as in the reign of the Caliph Valid. The ruins of Cartea lay at the bottom of the beach; Algeciras, now one fourth the size and splendour of former times, was on the right; the Convent bell was chiming the *Oricones*; and the lazy peasant, following his mule, laden with charcoal and brushwood, was retiring to his home, after a day of unprofitable listlessness. Every thing around me gave tokens of decaying power; of a retrograde of national strength, and national character; the fields looked green; nature had remained true to her general course—'man only had changed.'

This is the most interesting part of the volume before us. It relates to an important, but to most of our readers, a neglected part of history. We have given the subject entire, as it would have been difficult to preserve the author's information by an abridgment.

Comparing the religion, with the people who profess its doctrines, and adducing the Mahometan nations, as they now exist, as examples, we might safely pronounce the Moslem faith to be not only inimical to, but incompatible with, any great improvement of the mind or the physical state of man. But an impartial review of history will correct this error, and expose to our observation polished, powerful, and enlightened Mahometan nations.

The Turks have been to the Mahometan, what the barbarians in the north of Europe and Asia were to the Christian world. The latter has recovered in some measure from the shock; the former still remains in a state similar to that in which, five centuries past, stood France, Germany, and indeed, except Italy, the whole of Christendom. In each case similar causes produced similar effects. With prudence and tolerance; good laws well established and administered; armies well organized and officered; finances drawn from the superabundance of commerce, not wrung from the last fruits of industry, and judiciously applied; with these requisites any nation will prosper—without

them, none can be either happy, powerful, or respected.

To account for the present state of Spain and Turkey, there is but little need of calling in religion exclusively in either case; as ample causes, common to the progress and decline of all nations, are numerous and apparent, and can be easily adduced to determine why two nations, with so many advantages, have become feeble and contemptible.

We have often expressed our regret that history is so little studied in the United States, and that even those who do make that part of literature their study, are too exclusive in their choice of subjects. The history of Greece and Rome, and that of Great Britain, form the far greater part of the historical knowledge of even those who are generally best read. The history of France, Spain, Germany, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, is almost unknown. We, therefore, regard with a partial eye all works calculated to give to the mind of our citizens a wider, and, of course, a more fruitful range of inquiry than has hitherto been laid open to their view.

Men are far too apt to consider their prosperity and security permanent; and are unwilling to concede, even in imagination, that causes which have ruined others, can so severely affect themselves. The study of history, by keeping the examples before the mental eye, tends imperceptibly to inspire caution, and to create distrust in any permanency of human happiness, except from a perpetuity of the same causes that first produced that happiness.

The notices of the relations of the United States with the Barbary powers, which are scattered over the volume before us, deserve the most serious attention of our government and citizens. Barbarians and savages can be only managed by the "*Ratio Ultima Regum*," and are always civil when overawed by superior power. This secret seems to have been first disclosed on this barbaric coast, by the thunder of American cannon; though its principles have since been acted upon by other nations. That the civilized

world, so long able to chastise and restrain these piratical vagabonds, should have patiently borne their depredations and insults, is one of those problems in human conduct that can only receive a satisfactory solution, by a disclosure of the worst passions of the human heart. We sincerely hope an eternal period is now put to the slavery of the most innocent and polished of our species. And we also hope that this infamous and degrading system, which reached the vitals of civilized Europe, will not be connived at by governments who have so clamorously demanded the abolition of the *slave trade*. We hope that if Africa is protected against the avidity of Europe, and of nations descended from that quarter of the globe, that those nations may be also protected from the ferocious avarice and cruelty of Africans.

We would recommend a perusal of the following extract from Mr. Noah's Travels, to those of our readers whose sympathies for injured Africans have been strongly excited and loudly proclaimed. We detest the name of slavery and oppression; we abhor the oppressor, and pity the oppressed; but we also condemn that mistaken humanity, which lavishes its feelings upon one class of objects, and leaves others, equal or more deserving, to suffer and weep unregarded.

"I can imagine nothing more terrific to the peaceful mariner, or to the enterprising merchant, than when an Algerine rover bears down upon their unarmed vessels, boards, with sword in hand and shrieking imprecations, their sunburnt and black complexions, rendered savage by their eyes of fire, and quivering lip of indignation, seizing on the timid crew, dragging from their retreat the trembling and distracted females, tearing their jewels and ornaments from them, and throwing them all, neck and heels, like dogs in their boat, to be transported to their corsair, where, half starved, spit upon, and insulted, they are confined until they arrive under the frowning battlements of that city intended for the grave of their liberty.

"When a vessel arrives at Algiers with

slaves, they are marched before the Bey, and each person is examined, touching their country; sometimes the Consuls examine a number, to ascertain whether they have *national* claims for their protection. Half naked, for they are stripped of valuable clothing before they land, they have a coarse robe of hair cloth thrown to them. Here stands an aged man, with silvery locks, tears coursing down his furrowed cheeks, who, in his little pleasure vessel, was sailing from Genoa to Nice; thus snatched from children, home and country, bare headed and with bare feet, is waiting to hear his fate; he is ordered to work in the Dey's garden. There, in rags, but with a countenance beaming with intelligence, and shaded with a manly frown of indignation, stands a Count of the holy Roman Empire, once secretary to the Consistory, and the intimate friend of the sovereign Pontiff. Where is that power which once made monarchs tremble? Where are those Bulls which, like the law of the Medes and Persians, were all controlling and effective? Gone—not even possessing sufficient influence to break the chains of a captive nobleman. He is ordered to work on the fortifications, being hale and strong, and the whip of his taskmaster soon awakens him from his painful reverie. That female, who is wringing her hands in agony, in tattered garments, is the wife of a rich merchant in Naples, and her two beautiful daughters, in tears and in despair, near her, vainly attempting to administer comfort, have just left their seminaries of learning in France; accomplished and engaging, they were about to return to their native city, of which they contemplated being the pride and ornament. The mother is ordered to the harem, to be employed in the lowest drudgery for its licentious tenants; the daughters are separated, sent to the houses of favourite ministers, to be daily tortured with impure solicitations, probably assaulted with violence, and ever solicited to abandon their faith. The seamen are chained, fed on black bread, and compelled to work bare headed in the scorching sun, on roads, houses, or ramparts. Ye monarchs of Europe, who on beds of down and in robes of velvet, fare sumptuously—who can order your armies to take the field and fight against your neighbours, for 'something, or for nothing'—how could you be insensible to the groans of your subjects? You should have pawned the jewels in your crowns to release your suffering people, if your power could not break their chains. Here would have been a contest which would have immortalized your efforts—for this alone could any alliance be termed *holy*."

(To be continued.)

ART. 3. MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Description of a new Genus of Fluviatile Bivalve Shell, of the family of Brachiopodes; NOTREMA FISSURELLA; in a Letter to Dr. S. L. Mitchell, Prof. of Nat. Hist. &c. New-York.

DEAR SIR,

THERE is a small family of bivalve shells, which have received the name of Brachiopodes, distinguished by having tentacula. It contained, in my *Analysis of Nature* and in Cuvier's *Regne Animal*, only three genera, *lingula*, *orbicula* and *terebratula*, all maritime; this last, which is very numerous, particularly in fossil species, has lately been divided by Sowerby, who has established the genera *Productus* and *Spirifer*; and I have added another fossil genus, *Apleurotis*, distinguished from it by being elongated, obliquated, and auriculated on one side only, in a memoir presented to the Academy of National Sciences of Philadelphia.

In my travels on the Ohio, I have ascertained another genus belonging to that family, which is very similar to the genus *Orbicula*; but it is fluviatile, and the larger or upper valve is perforated in the middle as in *Fissurella*, and operculated. I have not seen the living animal myself; but Mr. Audubon of Hendersonville, a zealous observer, has drawn it, and it appears to have a head with two eyes and no tentacula jutting out of the perforation. It would therefore deviate from the character of the family; it may, probably, at a future period become the type of another; but the shell is so very similar to *Orbicula* that I unite them now, proposing however for it a sub-family, under the name of *Notremidia*, which may become the family name when other similar genera shall have been detected.

Description.—NOTREMA. Generic character. Fluviatile bivalve shell, inequivalve: upper valve larger, nearly round, perforated in the middle, opening operculated: lower valve lateral very small inequilateral. Body flat beneath,

head in the centre above, retractible, jutting out through the perforation, with two lateral eyes, no tentacula. The generic name means *opening in the back*, in Greek.

Notrema fissurella. Specific character. Upper valve convex with circular wrinkles, and oblique transverse furrows: lower valve flat obovate and smooth; shell fulvous brown, opening round, operculum round, brown, and shining, head truncate.

Obs. It is found on the rocks of the bottom of the river Ohio, from the falls to the mouth; it is rare; diameter about one inch; it holds on wrecks as the *Patellas* do, and might be mistaken for one at first; the operculum has an hinge, when the animal wants to protrude the head, it opens it as a valve. This shell might, perhaps, be deemed trivalve on that account.

C. S. RAFINESQUE.

On some New Genera of American Plants.

Extract of the third Letter of C. S. RAFINESQUE, to Mr. DECANDOLLE, Professor of Botany at Ginevra, and author of the new Species Plantarum, dated Philadelphia, 25th Feb. 1819. Translated from the French.

1. Many of our botanists, such as Bigelow, Elliot, Nuttall, Eaton, Barton, Torrey, &c. are engaged in describing our plants, or compiling and translating former descriptions, under the old sexual system. They have detected also some new genera and many new species, which you will see in their works, which I send you with my notes on some of their mistakes. For my part, I content myself at present with collecting materials for a general natural classification of our plants, and in ascertaining new genera and species, which I now and then publish. I have sent you, as you requested, an account of my new species belonging to your first natural class. I shall now continue to acquaint you with some of my unpublished improvements in our genera, hoping that you have already

received those I have published, and sent you, in the Flora of Louisiana, and in my Tracts.

2. I have long ago dedicated to De Witt Clinton, governor of the State of New-York, and an eminent American philosopher, author of several geological, hydrological, and philosophical essays, &c. a fine new genus of monocotyle plants of the natural tribe of Asparagoides, which is found in the northern parts of this continent, from Labrador to the mountains of Catskill and Alleghany, and has been united, without any reason, to the genera *Dracena* by Aiton, Persoon, Willdenow, &c. who call it *Dr. borealis*; while Michaux, Pursh, Nuttall, &c. have removed it to the genus *Convallaria*, calling it *C. umbellulata*. It is a well known axiom that when plants are removed at random from one genus to another, it is always found at last, that they really belong to neither, and the rule has not failed in this instance. I call this plant *Clintonia ciliata*; it differs from all the genera of its natural tribe by having a campanulated six-parted corolla or perigone, a compressed style and a bilobed stigma; but particularly a bilocular berry with many seeds attached to the central septa. The genus *Dracena* differs from it by having an open corolla, a triangular style, and a trilocular berry with few seeds: the g. *Convallaria* (or rather *Sigillaria* Raf. *Smilacina* of Derf) by an open corolla, a cylindrical style, and a trilocular berry: and my g. *Styrandra* (*Convallaria bifolia*, &c.) by having a four-parted corolla, four stamens and a round style. The *Clintonia ciliata* forms as yet a genus of a single species, or a peculiar habit, and distinguished at first sight by its smooth elliptical radical leaves, ciliated on the margin, and scapus bearing a few fasciculated drooping yellowish flowers.

3. The *Lithospermum latifolium*, of Linnæus, must form a peculiar genus intermediate between this and *myosotis*. It has an unequal five-parted calix, a funnel shaped corolla with a short tube and a plicate limb, while the opening has five external fossules corresponding with five

internal gibbosities which alternate with the five lobes of the corolla; the stamens are inclosed in the tube, the style is very short, the stigma simple and obtuse, and the seeds shining. You will easily perceive that this plant has, therefore, the corolla and seeds of *Lithospermum*; the calix, stamens, style, and stigma of *Myosotis*, and quite peculiar characters in the gibbose scales of the corolla. It must therefore be deemed a peculiar genus, which I have called *Cyphorima*, which means gibbose fossules. It belongs to the same natural family of course.

4. The *Ilex Canadensis* of Michaux, has been deemed of a doubtful genus by him and his copyists. Having had the opportunity of seeing the male and female trees in full blossom, in June 1817, on the Catskill mountains, I have ascertained that it is not an *Ilex*, and does not even belong to the same natural family, but to the natural tribe of Rhamnides, where it forms quite a new genus, which I have called *Nemopanthus (fascicularis)* meaning filiform peduncles. Its generic diagnosis is as follows: Divical. m. fl. calix five-parted equal, corolla missing, five stamens hypogynous alternating with the sepals of the calix and equal. F. fl. calix four-parted, ovary ovate, stigma sessile, four-lobed, berry four-locular, four-seeded.—Leaves fasciculated deciduous, flowers fasciculated, axillary, the male on very long peduncles.

5. It is well known that the *Rhus suaveolens* or *aromaticum* has an inflorescence totally different from the congenerous species. Having observed many shrubs of that species in full blossom on the mountains of Pennsylvania, in May 1818, I detected various other characters, which separate it from the g. *Rhus*, such as its being trivical, having glandular bilobed appendages to the petals, &c. these, united with the peculiar inflorescence, induces me to propose a new genus for it, which I call *Lobadium*, meaning lobed glands. The specific name *suaveolens*, not being very accurate, since the leaves only have a scent, while the wood and flowers stink, I propose to call it *Loba-*

dium amentaceum. The diagnosis is thus—trivical. Hermaphr. flowers, calix five-lobed. Corolla five oboval petals, five large and thick, bilobed gland (or glandular appendages or parapetals) opposed to the petals. Five periginous stamens alternating with the glands. Ovary oval and hairy, three thick and short styles, three globose stigmas. Fruit a berry,

one seeded and hairy. Leaves trifoliate isteranthe. Inflorescence amentaceous, scales embricate broad entire, flowers on short peduncles. The male individuals are scarcer than the female and hermaphrodite; their flowers differ merely by the absence of the stamens or pistils.—It belongs to the natural family of Terebinthaceae.

ART. 4. *History of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Abridged. By a Member of the Parent Society, and Citizen of the State of New-York.*

(Continued from page 284.)

THIRD YEAR.

(From May 1, 1806, to May 1, 1807.)

THE conductors, in their address to the public on the third anniversary, after forcibly and pathetically urging the almost universal desolation and impoverishment produced by the war, as motives which should influence every devout Christian to hasten to the relief of his desponding countrymen, with the reviving consolations of God's Word, remark; "That however commendable it is to lay the foundations of a Christian Institution, it is still more so to raise it to its full scope of utility."

In Prussia, notwithstanding the overwhelming circumstances in which it had been placed by the war, the Society recently formed at Berlin, with assistance procured from Dantzic, by the exertion of the Rev. Mr. Ewald, Rector of the Holy Trinity in that city, proceeded with the edition of the Bohemian Bible of 3000 copies. In the mean time a temporary supply of as many Testaments, together with the Book of Psalms, had been furnished to the Bohemian Protestants from Halle, through the munificence of a Prussian officer; an instance which, with various others, will demonstrate that the power of religion is confined to no condition or employment in life.

The attention of the Society also, through the indefatigable exertions of its foreign Secretary, Mr. Steinkopff, and his

zealous correspondents in Prussia, had been directed to Königsberg, and the eastern provinces of the kingdom. From information transmitted through Doctor Knapp, from the Rev. Mr. Glogau and the Rev. Dr. Wald, as well as other sources, the whole of Lithuania, though destitute of religious instruction, appeared extremely disposed to receive it; and from the very warm manner in which the Prussian divines just named approved of the Bible Society, its solicitude became strongly excited to afford relief in that quarter, when the proper season and opportunity might offer themselves.

In the order of time we have next to notice a chain of unforeseen, and apparently unimportant circumstances, which led to the signal events in the North, hereafter to be related. The Rev. John Paterson and the Rev. Ebenezer Henderson, two natives of Scotland, who had devoted themselves to the Missionary cause, being shut out by the Company's regulations in India, from our own possessions, had proposed to embark from Copenhagen, for the Danish settlement at Tranquebar. Disappointed however in that object, whilst in Copenhagen, they were forcibly struck by the picture given them of the state of Iceland, by Justiciary Thorkelin, privy keeper of the Royal Archives, a native of that remote island. He represented that not above 40 or 50 copies of the Bible were to be found

amongst a population of 50,000 inhabitants, fond of knowledge; and of whom it was supposed not one person in a hundred, above the age of 14, was incapable of reading. The want of printed books was supplied altogether on the spot by manuscripts; and indeed, according to the Bishop of Iceland's own account, the Scriptures were not to be had for money, and the common people were in danger of becoming wholly deprived of them. These excellent young Missionaries, touched by such interesting facts, communicated them to their friends in Edinburgh. Information through this channel being received in London, a letter was immediately addressed by Lord Teignmouth to the Bishop of Iceland, offering to contribute one half the expense of publishing an octavo edition of 5000 copies of the New Testament; at the same time the Rev. Messrs. Paterson and Henderson, entirely ignorant of the communication to London, and on an accidental visit to the island of Fuhnen, having learnt that a religious society there had proposed to relieve their brethren in Iceland, by printing an edition of the Icelandic Testament of 2000 copies, and conceiving it a case likely to command the assistance of the British Society, imparted to them their information. This, like the preceding communication, was warmly received by the Committee, and the proposed grant was in consequence extended to an impression of 5000 copies of the Icelandic Testament, of which the Society was to bear one half the expense.

"Some advances (says Mr. Owen) were made this year towards a communication with Russia; and indications were given, which though faint and indistinct, were eagerly cherished, that light was beginning to dawn on the skirts of that vast empire."

The occurrence which stands first upon record of the Russian transactions, is a communication from the respectable superintendant of a Protestant church in Esthonia, on behalf of 50 parishes, containing at least 15000 families, which he described to be entirely destitute of the

Scriptures. The Committee feeling how extensive a field became opened in this quarter, and with the experience now before them of the necessity and effect of local exertions, in the spirit of that system of propagating their Institution, which has been since so successfully practised, on this occasion, passed a resolution, awarding a considerable grant of money, on condition that a Bible Society should be formed for the province of Esthonia.— In the southern part of the empire, a Scotch Missionary settlement had been formed at Karass, on the territory lying northeast of the Caspian sea, in the year 1802, which will be ever memorable as the theatre of the early exertions of the Rev. R. Pinkerton in that holy cause, in the greatness of which he afterwards became so distinguished and active an instrument. This interesting mission, from the favourable disposition of their excellencies, Count Novassilsoff, the Secretary of State; Count Kotschenberg, Minister of the Interior, and some other pious individuals of high rank in Russia, had received the early patronage of the Emperor, and very effectual support. With the consequent facilities afforded their operations, the Missionaries having ascertained that the population of the Asiatic dependency of the empire in which they had established themselves, was friendly to the reception of divine truth, and particularly that some of the Molas and Efendis expressed a desire to have the Bible in a language they understood, the Rev. H. Bruntog one of the Missionaries, having made himself master of the Turkish and Tartar dialects, undertook, with his associates, to provide a new version for circulation in those parts. Seaman's, the only previous version of the New Testament, printed at Oxford in 1666, was little calculated for general use, and no version of the Old Testament had ever appeared. Intelligence of this undertaking having been communicated to the Committee, from the Edinburgh Missionary Society, it was resolved immediately to supply the translators with a new fount of Arabic types, and with paper and ink

for an impression of 5000 copies. But although a small donation of 400 Bibles and 200 Testaments had been ordered from the depository at Halle, for some German Protestants recently established on the Wolga, it was evident that the supply of the empire at large could only be effected by some means commensurate with its demands, which were said to be so excessive, "that it was generally known 100 versts off when the treasure of a Bible was to be met with." With this impression, an attempt was made to excite a spirit of local exertion, and the President of the Society addressed a letter to Archbishop Plato, the Metropolitan of the Greek Church, soliciting his influence and co-operation in promoting its views.

In other parts of the world, amongst those who participated at this time in the Society's bounty, were enumerated the French at St. Domingo, the Spaniards at Buenos Ayres, and the British settlers, soldiers, and colonists in North America, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, New South Wales, and Van Dieman's Land. From the last of which places a very pleasing and grateful acknowledgment was received through Governor Collins.

In the domestic sphere of the Society's operations of this year, is first to be noticed the emission of a Welsh New Testament from the stereotype press. When the cart was announced which carried the first load, the Welsh peasants, according to the account of an eye witness, went out in crowds to meet it, welcomed its arrival, as the Israelites did the ark of old, drew it into the town, and eagerly bore off the copies as rapidly as they could be dealt out.

To the second edition of the English Testament, before completed, was added a third, with two entire editions of the Bible, the first fruits of the stereotype plates, which had been cast at the instance of the Society, and afforded evidence from the appearance of each specimen, that at least 200,000 copies might be taken off with economy and despatch. The most laborious and minute attention

was paid to the correctness of the printing; and, to ascertain the conformity of the copies with the authoritative standard, several members of the Committee voluntarily performed this important office, and no one with more acuteness than the late Wilson Birkbeck, Esq. a member of the Society of Friends; so that the heterogeneous composition of the Society, was evidently subservient to the important purpose of securing a jealous revision of its accredited versions. To promote the circulation of the impressions, the prices were reduced to the subscribers 20 per cent. below the original cost to the English, and in the supply of the Welsh congregations at an indefinite rate, according to the exigency of the circumstances and the discretion of the Committee; generally all Welsh Ministers, whether subscribers or not, were furnished at the regulated prices.

The attention of the Committee having been first called to the prisoners in Newgate, by Thomas Furley Foster, Esq. it was extended afterwards to all the prisons in the British metropolis, and a sub-committee was appointed to ascertain and supply the wants in the work-houses, hospitals, and gaols throughout the kingdom. Nor in some instances, where it might have been less expected, was this bounty undervalued. Among the convicts at Woolwich, Lieutenant Coxe declared, that "he never was witness to books given or received with greater apparent satisfaction." Much upon this occasion was due to the ready and discreet co-operation of the commanding officers, to promote the views of the Society. The supply also of the prisoners of war was actively continued, and amongst the Spaniards particularly, was received with great warmth. An eye witness wrote word, that he had seen the most pleasing sight his eyes ever beheld—nearly 1000 poor Spanish prisoners, sitting round the prison walls, and reading the word of God with an eagerness that would have put many professing Christians to the blush. A large Spanish edition of the Testament was immediately put to press. It was de-

terminated at the same time to multiply also copies of the Scriptures in French ; and as a considerable demand was anticipated, measures were taken for printing them by stereotype.

The assistance of the Society appearing desirable to promote the great object of a translation into the oriental languages, as projected by the Baptist Missionaries at Serampore, and actually commenced under the auspices of the college at Fort William, two thousand pounds were placed, by separate grants, at the disposal of the corresponding Committee at Calcutta. The feeling kindled on behalf of the inhabitants of India, was not a little cherished by a communication from Dr. Buchanan. "Oriental translations," he observed, "had become comparatively easy on account of the assistance of learned men from distant provinces, who voluntarily engaged in it, and did not conceal their admiration of the sublime doctrine, pure precept, and divine eloquence of the Word of God." Nor, happily, in this noble undertaking was patronage or support at all wanting. The plan of the projected translations had been sanctioned at an early period by the Marquess of Wellesley, and the proposals having been dispatched to all the principal civil, and most of the Company's military officers in India, by Dr. Buchanan as Vice-Provost of the College, the design was encouraged in every quarter, and 1600*l.* was soon raised by subscription.

About the same time the encouragement of an Arabic translation of the Bible for the inhabitants of Africa and the East, was strongly recommended to the Society at the instance of the venerable Bishop Porteous and his friend the Bishop of Durham. The steps in consequence taken to ascertain the best mode of giving effect to the design, were the harbingers of such measures as could hardly fail to fulfil their pious wishes.

On the third anniversary the chamber was crowded with guests ; although the absence of the Bishop of Durham, and the Foreign Secretary, through ill health, excited much regret, the Society was

gratified by the unexpected appearance of one of its Episcopal patrons, the Bishop of Exeter, now Salisbury ; and the festival was celebrated in a manner becoming the sacred and benevolent object to which it was dedicated. The illustrious President read the report, which he had himself, though in an infirm state of health, prepared ; and encouraged the members whilst rejoicing in what had been accomplished, to anticipate and attempt the achievement of still greater things.

FOURTH YEAR.

(From May 1817, to May 1818.)

The proceedings of the fourth year will be found extremely important in the annals of the Society, from the agitation of a question intimately connected with its interests, the propagation of Christianity in India. Shortly after the last anniversary it was determined to send 500 English Bibles, and 1000 Testaments from the London depository, and 250 German Bibles, and 500 Testaments from Halle, for the use of the army and navy, and the poor inhabitants of India. They were in consequence confided to the Rev. Dr. Brown, Senior Chaplain at Fort William, to whom the proposition for a Corresponding Committee had been originally directed, and who afterwards acknowledged it to have been a most needful supply. The strongest facts were brought before the public from highly respectable quarters. It was represented that the Bishop of the Romish Church, on the coast of Malabar, would consent to the circulation of a Malayalim translation, amongst 200,000 Christians in Malayala, who were ready to receive it, and that the true cause of the low state of the Romish Church in Ceylon, and on the coast, was owing to the want of the Bible, as was manifest from the effect produced by distributing it at Tanjore and other places. But after the departure of Lord Wellesley, the succeeding governors opposed all attempts which might tend to evangelize the Hindoos ; and persons holding official situations were even forbidden to act, except in a private capacity. Whilst this

avowed hostility was manifested in India, at home, in consequence of the interest excited by Dr. Buchanan's publication, and the zeal which appeared in the most respectable quarters, to translate and circulate the Scriptures amongst the natives, a direct attack was made upon the views of the Society by an East Indian proprietor; and it was proposed that the question might be publicly discussed at the India-House, whether exertions of this nature should be tolerated within our Asiatic Empire. Happily some of the most able supporters of the cause were at the head of the India direction; and the projector, finding but little encouragement to expect a favorable decision, withdrew the notice of a motion he had given on that subject at a court of East Indian proprietors; and all thoughts of further opposition were consequently relinquished. It would not be consistent with any view of conciseness to detail the unfounded apprehensions that were expressed on one side of the literary discussion on this important occasion, or the unanswerable, and for the most part obvious arguments on the other. It was impossible that the issue of such a question, debated before an enlightened public, could be at all doubtful; and Great Britain would have proved herself wholly unequal to the exalted part she had undertaken, if the general sentiment of the country had not at once coincided with the illustrious president, who, in a pamphlet written on the subject, made an irresistible appeal to the good sense and consistency of the nation.

To revert a little in the order of time to the transactions of the year, in another important field of the Society's exertions; in consequence of information as to the state of the Calmucs, from the Moravian Missionaries at Sarepta, near Astrachan, and the Scotch Missionaries at Karass, a sum of money was granted for the purchase of a set of types at St. Petersburg, in aid of a translation into their language, in which only detached portions of the Scriptures, executed by incompetent persons, had appeared in manuscript, and none in print.

The Calmucs, though some of them have been converted to Christianity, continue for the most part Pagans: they speak a dialect of the Mongolian, and spring from the original stock of that extraordinary race, which, issuing many centuries ago from the mountainous and elevated region of central Asia, possessed themselves almost of the whole of that quarter of the globe. The written language of the Calmucs, Mongols, and also of the Burgats is nearly the same. Sixty-five thousand families speaking Calmuc, migrated in 1771 to China, and are now established under the protection of that government: their habits and mode of life resemble the ancient Scythian, and it does not appear that, for the last thousand years, they have undergone the least alteration. The translation, therefore, was of great importance, as it was calculated for a people extending from the banks of the Wolga as far as Thibet and China.

The types for the Tartar New Testament, which was in contemplation, having been prepared under the able superintendence of Dr. Adam Clarke, they were despatched early this year with paper and ink for 5000 copies.

At the same time the Society felt an extreme solicitude to promote a pure edition of the Arabic Scriptures. This subject was brought before the public in 1803, and the prospectus of a plan for printing an edition by subscription, was then proposed by the Rev. J. D. Carlyle, B. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle, and Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. Its recommendation was particularly urged by a representation of the prevalence of that language in Western Africa, which Mr. Parke (whose information on this subject was very interesting) considered as extending as low as the 11th and 10th degrees of N. latitude. The qualification and fondness he ascribed to Africans for reading Arabic, were also held forth as a strong consideration to the friends of divine truth, to supply them with the Word of God. The negroes, according to the same intelligent traveller, are seldom seen without a

book slung by their side, wherever they go. They are in possession of Arabic Versions of the Pentateuch, Isaiah, and the Psalms: and such is the general eagerness to obtain them, that a copy of the Pentateuch alone, has been sold for the value of 20 guineas.* Yet this religious knowledge imparted to the negroes, is not derived from Christian, but Mahomedan sources, and the Koran has led on to the reception of the historical parts of the Scripture, with which it is intimately connected. Such facts could not fail to excite a deep interest in favour of the proposed translation. The death of Professor Carlyle, however, and other circumstances, having put a stop to the further progress of the work, 300 copies only having been printed, a correspondence was carried on with the Bishop of London, (who was extremely anxious to set on foot a new Arabic edition) and also the Bishop of Durham, who had patronized the former undertaking, as well as other persons of competent information; particularly the Rev. Mr. Usko, and Dr. Adam Clarke. The Rev. George Renouard, of Sidney College, Cambridge, who had been successively Chaplain at Constantinople and Smyrna, offered to correct the press; but there was considerable difficulty in ascertaining a standard text: and the Polyglott adopted in Professor Carlyle's edition, was pronounced both by Mr. Usko, and Dr. Adam Clarke, to be incorrect. A new version, however, by Sabat, on respectable authority,† and corroborating testimonies seemed sufficient to supply this great desidera-

tum. The only circumstance of further note which occurred on the subject at the time, was the refusal of Dr. Adam Clarke to receive any remuneration for his able assistance. "God forbid," says this generous friend of a cause to which he had rendered an important aid, "that I should receive any part of the Society's funds; let this money, therefore, return to its source; and if it be the instrument of carrying but one additional Bible to any place or family, previously destitute of the words of eternal life, how much reason shall I have to thank God, that it never became part of my property!"

The Icelandic Testament having been finished, 1500 copies were despatched to that Island. But the war between England and Denmark, unfortunately prevented the transmission of the remainder; of which, indeed, 500 copies destined for the Bishop of Iceland, narrowly escaped destruction, during the bombardment of Copenhagen. However, as the Testaments had been judiciously distributed in Iceland, through the agency and direction of Mr. Paterson, and the Fühnen Society, and a further relief of the wants of this interesting people being practicable in another shape, £300 were voted for the purpose of printing the Old Testament for their use. Mr. Paterson, before he became compelled to quit the Danish capital, was fortunately enabled to take some preliminary steps to carry that resolution into effect.

To advert next to the domestic and colonial sphere of the Society's operations; "No undertaking," says Mr. Owen, "in which the Society has embarked, has been recompensed with more pure and unclouded satisfaction than the supply of the Gaelic Bibles. The interesting nature of the service, the liberal co-operation of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and the warm and overflowing gratitude of the ingenuous receivers themselves, made the task of the Society a source of unequalled pleasure, and ultimately assured to their labour, and their cares, a full and honourable reward."

* On a recent occasion, this information was singularly verified. Twelve copies of the Arabic Bible, obtained through Dr. Carlyle's subscription, were in the custody of a Missionary, who was wrecked on the Coast of Africa; and the books were sold with a part of the cargo redeemed from the waves. But the Mahomedan natives, who had purchased the Bibles, refused to re-sell them, although 8*l.* was offered for a single copy.

† The late learned and enterprising Rev. H. Martyn: he communicated it, together with Erpelerius's Arabic Testament, the Bartlett Buildings edition, and the Polyglott, to a learned Arab at Bushire for his opinion, who rejected all but Sabat's, of which he very much approved.

In Ireland, which was at all times a subject of affectionate solicitude, every opportunity was embraced to call forth the native energies of the inhabitants. The strong recommendation of the claims of the Society to their patronage, which had been urged by the Bishop of London to his brethren of the Irish Bench, could not fail in producing a favourable effect. The Archbishop of Cashel permitted his name to be inserted amongst the Vice Presidents. A Bible Committee was instituted by the Synod of Ulster: and a Society was this year established at Cork, under the patronage of the Bishop of the Diocese.

Goree, Sierra Leone, New South Wales, Gibraltar, and our North American Colonies, were supplied with copies in English, Spanish, and Gaelic; and in some instances the gift was improved and repaid by liberal local contributions. Similar grants also were made to charitable institutions, schools of gratuitous education, and individuals preferring reasonable claims to the benefaction. The supply of the French prisoners alone, absorbed 7000 copies of the Testament.

In South America the efforts made by the Society to disseminate Spanish Testaments, though highly acceptable to the people, were for the time superseded by the events of the war, and the recovery of Buenos Ayres by Spain. But in the northern division of the New World, the Mohawk Gospel of St. John was received as an invaluable treasure, and a further supply for the Roman Catholic and other Indians on the St. Lawrence, was solicited from the same quarter.

FIFTH YEAR.

(From May 1, 1808, to May 1, 1809.)

Little in the annals of the preceding year has offered itself in the heart of Europe. The war which raged there at this time, though it embarrassed the exertions of our continental friends, by no means extinguished their hopes and ardor in the cause. The printing of the Bohemian Bible, completed at Berlin in September 1807, was followed by so rapid

a distribution in Bohemia and Silesia as to occasion regret that it had not been more extensive, whilst it called forth the most affecting expressions of gratitude to the source from whence it emanated. At a moment of extreme depression, these excellent and pious votaries of the cause in Prussia, imputing with true magnanimity and humiliation, the desolating judgments which had befallen their country to a departure from God's Holy Word, and animated with the most exemplary zeal, conceived the design of printing 5000 Bibles for their Polish fellow Christians.

The British Society could not fail to second their efforts with its liberal aid, which by successive grants, amounting to £800, induced the projectors to enlarge the edition to 8000 Bibles, and 2000 additional Testaments.

From Basle, a report of the preceding year had announced the printing of the New Testament, which was issued in the spring of 1808; and in the course of the year, a complete Bible appeared. An object of great importance also, to which the Basle Society directed its efforts, (and which from the facilities afforded them in the prosecution of it, evinced the propriety of the Society's removal to that station) was the supply of the Protestants in the South of France, which had been commenced with the assistance of some excellent Ministers in Languedoc. They had succeeded beyond every expectation, in disposing of French Bibles at reduced prices; £100 was supplied by the British Society for that purpose: and, from so encouraging a beginning, they were induced to furnish their brethren at Basle, who projected an edition of the French Bible, with stereotype plates, with which the Society had supplied itself from an anticipation, that they might be so applied.

To advert next to the North of Europe. In Sweden, although on the first impression it had been supposed that no want of the Scriptures existed amongst the people, yet when Mr. Paterson, on retiring from Copenhagen, visited that kingdom, he found this idea correct, only so far as it related to the more respectable part of

the yeomanry. The poor inhabitants of cottages and cabins were found to be extremely destitute. This induced the Society, on a confirmation of the fact by unquestionable Swedish authority, to promise its effectual co-operation in procuring the requisite supply. Mr. Paterson drew up a memorial representing the wants of the lower orders, and the duty and means of relieving them, which led to the formation of the Evangelical Society at Stockholm, under the high sanction of the king and privy council. The address of this newly formed Society to their brethren in Great Britain, is in a fine strain of elevated piety. The communication called forth an immediate grant of £300 in aid of the generous purpose in contemplation; and although the Society then formed, comprehended other collateral objects, it laid the foundation of a future national establishment, and of the first depot, in which the Scriptures were printed and accumulated for distribution in the north of Europe.

Large editions of the English and Welsh Scriptures were put to press this year; and impressions also in the Portuguese, Italian, the ancient and modern Greek, the Dutch and Danish languages. In Portuguese, the Society was led to anticipate a demand as well from many individuals of that nation in British ships, as from recent events which afforded access to Portugal and its Colonies. The Italian and modern Greek were destined for dispersion in different parts of the Mediterranean, and the Levant, in which there was a great prospect of their utility. The Rev. Dr. Bogue, of Gosport, originally called the attention of the Society to the modern Greek, and the expediency of adopting his wise suggestion, became afterwards very obvious from the intelligent information of Mr. Usko:* to whom the

office of correcting the press was assigned from an offer of his services, which were thankfully received. The Dutch and Danish translations, were undertaken to supply the prisoners of war of those nations, from the representation of the Rev. Dr. Werninck, and the Rev. U. F. Rosing, minister of the Dutch and Danish Churches in London. "If," said Mr. Rosing, in a very pathetic appeal in favour of his Danish countrymen, "the gift of the Bible be a valuable thing, it must be peculiarly so to a man confined within the walls of a prison." It was presumed also that the dispersion of these copies in the East and West Indies, would be favoured by the circumstances of the war, which enabled on one occasion the agents of the Society to dispose of 750 copies of the Spanish New Testament amongst the soldiers of Romana's army, when they were proceeding to join the Patriotic standard in Spain. In like manner a number of French Testaments were disseminated amongst Junot's army, when driven by stress of weather into Penzance; and W. H. Hoare, Esq. an active and benevolent member of the Committee, who performed this office, had the satisfaction to find the donation treated by some of the officers with apparent interest.

The next sphere to which we advert in the history of the Society, is one of the most interesting, and truly important in the extending limits of its influence. Many conspiring circumstances have consecrated the soil of America as the foster parent of every Institution and happy suggestion, which is fraught with an amelioration of the future destinies of our nature. The intelligence brought from Philadelphia that a Bible Society had been established there, and had received the patronage of this, the first city of one of the most rising, wise, and enterprising nations on earth, could not fail to excite the strongest emotions of delight. Amongst the first to give existence and energy to the Society in Philadelphia, was Dr. Rush, a physician of great eminence. An excellent address announced its establishment to the public, exciting the principal

* Although the service of the Church with the Greeks is performed in their ancient language, (as with the Italians in Latin,) yet the Ministers when they address their congregations, and the people in common conversation, use the vulgar and corrupt tongue. Translations of European books in this language, are perused by them with readiness and delight.

cities throughout the union to follow its example, in a prophetic appeal, which in the progress of the history, it will be seen was not disappointed. The sum of £200 was immediately voted in aid of the transatlantic Society.

This important occurrence in America was succeeded by an event little less memorable at home, the formation of the first Auxiliary Society. If the parent Institution afforded the active friends of Divine Truth an unexceptionable ground to stand on, and to establish a *fulcrum*, the intelligent town of Reading may claim the distinction of having invented this, the great *lever* of the powerful machine. Similar associations in England, and Scotland, particularly at Greenock, co-operating in the great designs of the British Society, though not tributary to them, had been formed. But the merit of this invaluable discovery consisted in the perfect conception of an instrument of incalculable importance in the combination of local exertions with those of the parent Society. Amongst the gentlemen conspicuous on this interesting occasion, were the Rev. Dr. Valpey; the Rev. Robert Nares, Archdeacon of Stafford, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading; and the venerable William Sharpe, Esq. then in his eightieth year. The Bishop of Salisbury, one of the Vice Presidents of the Parent Society, cheerfully consented to become President of its new auxiliary. Nottingham immediately followed the example of Reading.

To advert to the other parts of the united kingdom; in Ireland the newly formed societies at Dublin and Cork were active in the circulation of the Scriptures, and were stimulated by the most affecting accounts of the want and difficulty amongst the lower orders, in many places, of procuring them. Four thousand eight hundred ninety-eight Bibles and Testaments were distributed by the former society; and to the latter, 618 Bibles and 1103 Testaments were issued from the repository in London; a number of which was voted for the unhappy convicts on their way to Botany Bay. The Cork

Committee expressed their just astonishment at any opposition to the diffusion of divine truth, and of a society, which can have no other design, or prospect of proselytism, than as the sacred volume itself is calculated to produce that effect.

In Scotland the zeal of the Kirk was honourably distinguished. The Presbyteries of Lanark, Paisly, and Ayr, were liberal in their contributions; and the Presbytery of Glasgow appointed an annual collection to be made in favour of the Society, at all the churches and chapels within its limits.

In England, amongst others worthy of notice, the collections made through the several congregations in the connection of the late Rev. John Wesley, was particularly great, amounting to £1300. This handsome contribution was transmitted through the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, to whose services, and the liberality of that estimable body of Christians with which he stands connected, as well as Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M. P. for Coventry; and Thomas Allen, Esq. for their skilful and candid co-operation in its Committee, the society stands eminently indebted.

At the fifth anniversary, celebrated under these prosperous circumstances, the noble President, though labouring under a severe and protracted indisposition, appeared at his station in the chair, and concluded a well digested report of the principal transactions of the year, in a strain of the most elevated and pious feeling. The application of the following quotation from Isaiah, if we reflect on the many tracts already explored, and inviting the agents of the Society in various remote parts of the world, will appear peculiarly happy; "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation."

SIXTH YEAR.

(From May 1809, to May 1810.)

The dawn of the present year was clouded by a loss of the most irreparable

nature to the Society, the death of its zealous patron the venerable Bishop Porteous, in whom the best qualities of the prelate, the philanthropist, and the christian were united. The wisdom of his suggestions in the infancy of the Institution, the interest he took in its concerns, and the weight of his character and influence, entitle him to the lasting gratitude of its friends.

In the transactions of the present year, the formation of successive auxiliary societies was particularly prominent. The distinguished example of Reading was immediately followed by Edinburgh, Exeter, Manchester, Bristol, and other principal towns and cities in England; by which £6000 were contributed to the general fund. At Manchester, and most other places, the valuable assistance of the secretaries of the parent Society was afforded, and their proceedings were characterized by that spirit, and those qualities which emanated from the fountain head. In some instances, amidst local difficulties and opposition, the cause was greatly indebted for its advancement, to the enterprize and persevering exertions of one or more individuals. Thus, at Manchester, the Rev. R. Tweddell; at Bristol, Mr. Thomas Richardson, and the venerable Richard Reynolds, Esq. were eminently useful: but a further specification of individual services would be difficult, where so much would demand our notice; and indeed in many instances the unassuming authors of the elementary movements, when they had excited the public feeling with a truly Christian spirit, relinquished to co-adjutors of greater weight or influence, whom they had enlisted in the cause, that precedence which they might have claimed for themselves; satisfied with being the humble instruments of promoting the eternal interest of mankind, and disclaiming the idea of any temporal reward, as incompatible with the best motive of their exertions. At several of the primary meetings, the simplicity of the general principle of the Association, and the sublimity of the cause in the written and oral

addresses, were descanted upon, with a high degree of eloquence and ability; and the efforts of opposition were at once overpowered, by an ebullition of Christian, and philanthropic feeling, of which there is scarcely any parallel in the history of preceding times.*

In Ireland the affairs of the Society were equally prosperous. His Grace the Lord Primate became patron of the Dublin, now Hibernian Society, the Archbishop of Dublin President; and the Archbishop of Tuam, and the Bishops of Kildare, Derry, Limerick, Cork, Down and Kil-lala, and the Provost of Trinity College, were among the Vice-Presidents. The parent Society seconded the dispositions in its favour in Ireland, by various grants this year, of £500 to the Hibernian Society, £200 to the Cork Auxiliary, and the same to the Synod of Ulster, whose exertions, for supplying the poor of their own congregations, had been considerable. It was determined also to print an edition of 2000 copies of the New Testament in the native Irish language, conformable to the accredited version of Bishop Bedell, originally translated by Daniel (afterwards Archbishop of Tuam) in 1602, and printed in the Irish character. Dr. Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, and Provost of Trinity College, translated the Old Testament in 1640, which was printed by Robert Boyle, after remaining forty years in manuscript.

The Society devoted some share of its attention to an interesting and unassuming class of fellow labourers, the Moravian Brethren, to whose benevolent zeal and missionary exertions our transatlantic colonies, and the South of Africa, have been particularly indebted. Assistance was afforded them in a translation of St. John's Gospel into the Esquimaux lan-

* About this period the writer cannot but recall to mind with infinite satisfaction, that his own feelings were first excited; and afterwards at a Provincial Meeting, at which the illustrious President and two of the Secretaries assisted, he felt himself more overpowered than by any effect which rhetoric could have produced, from the unaffected piety and apostolic simplicity, with which the great author and supporters of the plan recommended it to the public.

guage, with an engagement to aid in printing that of St. Luke; the Brethren consenting to print these portions of the Scripture as they stood in the canon, although by a practice in general use amongst the Moravian congregations, the translations had been made of a harmony of the Scriptures. On this account, an objection had been made to a Calmuc translation by their Missionaries in Sarepta.

The resources of the Society were also employed in assisting the distribution of the Scriptures at home, through the medium of charitable institutions.

Amongst the foreign transactions of the year, (which we proceed to notice) the Society at Basle successfully disseminated the sacred volume amongst Protestants and Catholics in the South of France.— With the assistance of the British Society, an edition was completed at the station just named in the Churchwalshe dialect of the Romanese tongue, for the inhabitants of the Grisons, amongst whom it was distributed; and another was set on foot in their appropriate dialect, for the use of the Ladins, who also speak the same tongue, and inhabit the Italian frontier.

The zeal and spirit manifested by the Catholic Society at Ratisbon, were peculiarly distinguished. In little more than a year, notwithstanding the difficulties attending such an undertaking, two complete editions of the Bible, and a greater part of a third, were disposed of amongst the members of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The gift was every where thankfully received in Austria, Bavaria, and Switzerland. In Bavaria, Professor Sailer, an eminent scholar and divine, declared the Scriptures were in every one's hands; and many catholic clergymen, publicly recommended the perusal of them.

The Society at Berlin, to whose dignified constancy we adverted last year, continued to prepare a large edition for the service of Poland, and drew from their British friends a loan in aid of those persevering exertions, which were witnessed with the deepest interest and admiration.

In Sweden the cause proceeded with greater success and rapidity. Three successive editions of the New Testament in the course of one year; and in the whole, shortly afterwards, 11,000 copies were issued for a population in which it will be recollected, the want of them could with difficulty be at first discerned. A resolution was then formed to print the Old Testament. The British Society, at the suggestion of their correspondents, Messrs. Paterson and Henderson, had appropriated £50 to an edition of 5000 copies of the New Testament, for Swedish, Norwegian, and Russian Lapland, in 1808. The distribution of these volumes, was offered to the Stockholm Society, and cordially accepted. The first report of this Institution is peculiarly animating, and gives a striking exposition of the broad foundation, and elevated ground on which the parent Society has erected its standard, so successfully displayed to the different nations of Christendom.— It adds, "The list of Swedish subscribers to this glorious book, contains persons of all ranks, from the first noblemen and dignitaries of the land, down to the poorest servants, persons who agree with us in thinking, that the highest act of benevolence which man can show to his fellow, is to open to him an opportunity of reading the Bible."

The prediction of the Philadelphia Society, in its address to the American public, was quickly verified in the most enlightened and respectable quarters of the union. Societies were formed at Hartford, in Connecticut; Princetown, New-Jersey; and Boston. In New-York, the most flourishing city in the confederation, which gives the tone to public sentiment over one of the fairest portions of its territory, no less than three Societies were this year set on foot. The last of these Institutions was formed under the patronage of that pious and excellent prelate, Bishop Moore, to whose exemplary character and Christian benevolence, all who had the happiness to know him, cannot fail to bear the strongest testimony. On a communication to the parent Society, of the formation of this Institution amongst

the Episcopalian population of the state, and comprehending the collateral object of providing Prayer Books, a *specific* donation was made in its favour, of Bibles and Testaments to the value of 100*l*.

The sixth anniversary was celebrated by an attendance greatly exceeding in number and rank what had been witnessed on any former occasion. The noble President recounted, in the hearing of an animated multitude, the transactions of the past year. Two Irish Bishops were added to the number of the Vice-Presidents, and there was a large accession of new subscriptions, and donations, to the general fund.

SEVENTH YEAR.

(From May, 1810, to May, 1811.)

Notwithstanding the objections interposed on the part of the Indian government to the conversion of the natives, as related in the transactions of the fourth year, the Baptist Missionaries continued to translate and print the Scriptures, with great talent and assiduity, in the East. On the reduction of the college at Fort William, of which the Rev. Mr. Brown and Dr. Buchanan were the Provost, and Vice-Provost, they also being released from the restraint which had been imposed upon them by the government of India, in their official characters, were free to devote themselves to the same employment. It became therefore the object of their particular solicitude, to encourage individuals to proceed with their versions, and to contribute every possible aid to the different Missionaries connected with Societies in England and Scotland thus employed, as well as the Roman Catholic Missionaries in the South. Dr. Buchanan, before the reduction of the College, had proposed to establish a Christian Institution in India, with the view of encouraging oriental translations, on an enlarged scale. The Society, although they did not co-operate directly in his plan, which he communicated to them, yet finding, on the representation of their Indian correspondent, Dr. Brown, that arrangements were made, by which cor-

rect editions of the Scriptures might be expected in most of the principal languages of India, in Persian, Arabic, Shanscrit, and also in the Chinese; and that translations were actually proceeding with good effect, under the management of able scholars, whose number in different parts was daily increasing, determined in January, 1809; to appropriate from its funds 1000*l*. annually, for three successive years, to promote this great object. In the August following, George Udney, Esq. the Rev. Dr. Brown, T. Thomason, (Dr. Buchanan being then returned to England) Dr. Carey, W. Ward, and J. Marsham, in conformity with the request previously made to them by the Society, constituted themselves a Corresponding Committee. Measures were then taken to forward translations in the Hindoostanee, Arabic, Persian and Telinga languages, besides those in the hands of the Serampore Missionaries; and the Secretary, Dr. Brown, was requested to communicate with Tranquebar, Tanjore, Bombay, Cochin, and Ceylon. The Rev. Dr. John, at Tranquebar; the Rev. C. Pohlè, at Trichinopoly; and the Rev. Mess. Kohloff and Horst, at Tanjore; Missionaries in connection with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, severally expressed their joy and gratitude, on being invited to co-operate. The communication with Cochin and Bombay, led to important information, with respect to the Malayalim version of the Gospel; and the Society was particularly indebted to the ready acquiescence of Sir James M'Intosh, at Bombay, in promoting its views; and of General Macaulay, then resident at Travancore, for his patronage in the design of printing the Malayalim Scriptures. From a report also of the Corresponding Committee, it appeared that the Rev. Mr. Desgrangès, an indefatigable and pious Missionary from the London Society, with the assistance of a converted Brahmin (Anunderayer) was employed at Vizigapatam in a translation of the Testament in the Telinga language; and the Rev. H. Martyn, one of the Com-

pany's Chaplains, and a man of exalted piety and talents, was diligently preparing translations of the Holy Scriptures into the Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee, with the assistance of Sabat, an excellent Arabic scholar, and Mirza Fitrut, a Persian of industry and great ability. In the beginning of the year 1810, through the instrumentality of the Society's zealous agent, Dr. Brown, a subscription of 9000 rupees was entered into at Calcutta, for the purpose of distributing the Tamul Scriptures through the newly formed Committee in Tanjore, where a great want, on inquiry, was discovered to exist. At the instance also of Dr. Brown, the Indian Committee established a Bibliotheca Biblica, consisting of a Repository to contain Bibles in all languages, for sale at moderate prices, and such books as might facilitate the work of translation. These measures excited in India, an interest highly favourable to the views of the Society; and their grant of 1000*l.* annually, was immediately doubled. A fount of Tamul types was sent out, with other supplies, for the Missionaries at Tanjore, and for the Malayalim Scriptures printing at Bombay.

In the North of Europe, at this time the friends of the Institution were not idle. The Berlin edition of the Polish Scriptures was completed, and a Committee was formed at Koningsberg, consisting of some highly respectable lay and ecclesiastical characters, who resolved to print a Lithuanian Bible. To this undertaking the British Society, satisfied of an earnest local disposition to activity, contributed 500*l.* of which 300*l.* was advanced on the first establishment of the Committee. The information from some of the Russian Provinces on the Baltic, increased an anxiety to be useful in that quarter. The peasants were represented as generally able to read, though amongst 400,000 families, not one Bible was to be found; and it was determined to encourage the formation of a Livonian Society, 600*l.* being voted for that purpose which, in the succeeding year, was increased to 1000*l.*

In the South of Europe, Sicily and Malta began to experience the benefits of the Institution. The distribution of Italian Testaments in Sicily, was encouraged by persons of the greatest respectability at Messina, and met with an extremely warm reception from the people; amongst whom they were widely disseminated. In Malta, also, by the exertions of the Rev. W. Terrott, Chaplain to the Governor, and the Rev. W. Laing, who afterwards, on Mr. T's. departure, supplied his place, a judicious and extensive circulation of the Italian Testament was promoted in Malta, as well as Sicily, and the Islands of the Archipelago. Dr. Nandi, a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, in the College of Lavalette, espoused the cause; and, from his religious connections as a Catholic, was eminently serviceable to it. Many fathers of families, testified the satisfaction which, with their wives and children, they had derived from their Testaments; and the country priests co-operated in its dissemination. The success of the first edition of the Italian Testament, induced the adoption of stereotype; and plates were cast, that copies might be furnished without delay, on new emergencies.

In America, now become one of the most extensive and animated scenes of the Society's operations, Institutions, after the example of the Northern States, were formed in South-Carolina and Georgia; and also in the East, in Maine. The parent Society, in testimony of its affection and respect, immediately transmitted 100*l.* to each of them, with a letter of congratulation. The official communication of the formation of a Society in Georgia, with much delicacy, professed to decline any extension of the Society's liberality, from a confidence in its local prospects. But the Committee could not fail to appreciate, and meet this generous sentiment as it deserved. Besides a disposition not to withhold their accustomed offering to transatlantic Societies in their infancy in this instance, they were particularly prompted to confer it from the pleasing intelligence, that an attention to

religion, had in many parts of Georgia, within a few years, been excited, where the utmost profligacy and immorality had previously prevailed; and that in particular, the same spirit had been directed to the religious instruction of the extensive black population of that state.

Amongst the domestic transactions of the year is to be noticed, the completion of the Irish and Manks Testaments. The former, according to the opinion of Dr. Neilson, of Dundalk, an eminent Irish scholar, appeared extremely accurate. The latter was patronized by the Bishop of Soder and Man, who addressed a letter to his clergy on the subject, and 1326 copies were issued to be put in circulation in the Island, under the most favourable auspices.

To Captains William Blake and Hopkins, stationed at Milford Haven, the Society was indebted for the first suggestion of supplying a want of Bibles amongst the crews of 20 Revenue Cutters under their inspection; and for directing the attention of the Committee, to the future relief of various persons occupied on the principal rivers, and at different stations on the coast. Such wants will now be effectually obviated by Marine Bible Associations.

The prisoners in France also were not forgotten this year, amongst the British objects of relief; and a letter from the agent of the French Minister of the Marine, acknowledged the receipt of 100 Bibles and 500 Testaments for their use; to the proper distribution of which, a due attention was promised. Upon this, and on various other occasions, the views of the Society were readily promoted by the Transport Board, and every department of government service; and a similar tribute is due to the East India Company for the assistance it has afforded.

The formation of auxiliaries in England, Scotland, and Wales, kept pace this year with the former. The Societies already in existence, felt every disposition to expand the benefits of the Institution, by using their local influence, to promote subordinate and kindred associations with-

in their respective spheres, and in some instances at a distance from them. Thus, important Societies in Cornwall and Glamorganshire, have been attributed to the suggestions of the distinguished friends of the cause at Bristol; and Manchester was considerably influential in rendering the same office to the founders of the auxiliary at Liverpool; the value of which may be estimated from its immediate contribution of 1800*l.* to the parent Institution, under circumstances of great commercial distress. The progressive increase of distribution this year was so great, that 100,000 copies were issued from the Society's Depository. In various quarters its bounty was received with gratitude and joy. At the Cape of Good Hope, the Dutch Bibles were acknowledged to be a very seasonable and useful supply. And at the same settlement, as well as Plymouth, the satisfaction afforded many of the poor soldiers and sailors, their wives, families, and widows, by a gift of the sacred volume, was extremely gratifying and affecting. To the uneducated Esquimaux at Labrador, the present of St. John's Gospel was a subject of delight, no less pure and unexpected than the Bible amongst those Negroes in the West Indies, whose minds had been prepared for it, by the pious attention of the Moravian ministers.

The seventh anniversary, which was celebrated for the first time in the commodious hall at the Free Mason's Tavern, and at which the details were as usual brought forward in an excellent report prepared by the President, left a deep impression in favor of the Institution; and it would have added much to the interest of the day, had it been known at the time, that the Philadelphia Society was engaged in the same benevolent and delightful employment. Amongst other topics of deep and lasting impression, the President adverted to the moral and religious effects to individuals and society at large, from the influence of the Holy Scriptures; "It is now" said he, "about 270 years since the light of revelation shone with full lustre on this kingdom;

for then it was, that the inhabitants first obtained the invaluable privilege of having the Bible in their own language. It was justly said of the divines who first translated the Scriptures into English, these, with Jacob, "roll'd away the stone from the well of life;" and the British Society, it might be affirmed, had opened the channel to convey it far and wide. The utility of the Society had been sufficiently demonstrated to occasion surprise, that it should have been so long deferred; "But," adds the reporter, with pious and unaffected humility, "times and seasons are in the power of God; those to whom this duty has been now assigned, considering themselves as his honoured instruments, will ascribe the praise to him alone to whom it is (or can be) due. With such sentiments in their hearts, instead of adverting to any national or individual pretensions, and the feeble exertions of the frail agents of the moment, the conductors of the Society cannot fail to render it a blessing to the human race; and found its claims to success, upon a rock as solid and eternal, as that kingdom which it seeks to establish."

EIGHTH YEAR.

(From May, 1811, to May, 1812.)

The Berlin Society having completed this year the Polish Bible, many copies were sold in Warsaw, Upper Silesia and Austrian Galicia; but from the scarcity of specie, and the inability of the lower classes to purchase, the British Society directed 1000 copies to be distributed gratuitously at their expense. And as the Königsberg Committee had supplied the Poles in Prussia, and resolved to furnish some copies to every Polish School in Lithuania, 500 Polish Bibles, and 1000 Testaments were confided to them for sale, and gratuitous disposal. The proceeds of the sales being destined for a second edition of the Lithuanian Bible. The impression of the Bohemian Bible being sold, and a further addition of 1500 copies each, being made from two quarters only, in Bohemia and Moravia, the

sum of £300 was given to the Berlin Society to encourage a new impression of 5000 copies. In Sweden the exertions of the Stockholm Evangelical Society had been extremely spirited. They had printed four editions of the Testament of 16,600 copies, and an edition of the Bible of 5000, on standing types, a thing before unknown in that kingdom. All the impressions had been rapidly disposed of, and new editions anticipated; but their local means being represented as lamentably deficient, £200 were voted for carrying the design into immediate execution. While primarily intent on the supply of Sweden, the Stockholm Society manifested also a zeal in seconding the views of the parent Society, with respect to Lapland; and Bishop Norden having completed, at the Bible Society's expense, the edition of 5000 Laponese Testaments, one half the number was sent to Stockholm for Swedish Lapland, and the remainder for the Laponese possessions of Norway and Russia. But to the Stockholm Society, who seconded the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Paterson, the British Society's correspondent, the most important benefit is to be ascribed, and the commencement of those glorious proceedings, under the patronage of the Emperor of Russia, which originated in the formation of the Society at Abo. A memorial had been transmitted from Stockholm to London, representing the wants of Finland, comprehending a population of 1,300,000 souls, and requiring assistance. Mr. Paterson therefore being deputed, with the aid and countenance of the Stockholm Society, waited upon the Governor General (Count Steinhiel,) and also the Bishop of Finland, to call their attention to the subject, with an offer of £500 as an encouragement to print the Scriptures, and set on foot a Society for the province. The proposal being cordially received, on a communication of the same to the Emperor of Russia, his Imperial Majesty not only approved, but offered his patronage, and a grant of 5000 rubles to promote the distribution of the Scriptures. A Bible Society was in con-

sequence set on foot, with the concurrence of the clergy, and supported by the further countenance of the Imperial Monarch, who consented that a considerable corn rent, originally destined for such a purpose, should be appropriated for the benefit of the Institution. With this assistance, as well as private contributions, the Society was enabled immediately to commence its important operations. The expedient of standing types was employed, by which the price of the sacred volume became reduced to purchasers, and a periodical supply was furnished for many succeeding generations. Another very important and interesting transaction distinguished this year, the establishment of a Society at Presburg in Hungary. The Rev. F. Leo, a German Lutheran Clergyman, at whose disposal, on a projected visit to his own country, some German Bibles and Testaments had been placed, on visiting Hungary, found the greatest scarcity of Bibles in the Hungarian and Slavonian dialects, amongst a population consisting of more than 1,500,000 Protestants in that country. The British Society held out the prospect of a grant of £500; and the basis was soon laid by the prompt exertions of five Professors, under the patronage of an illustrious Protestant lady, (the Baroness Dezay,) of an Hungarian Bible Society. Having adopted such measures as there was reason to suppose would secure the support both of Protestants and Catholics, they commenced their operations with the purchase of 1800 copies of a Bohemo-Slavonic edition of the Bible, published by a zealous and indefatigable Professor of Slavonic literature, and remaining unsold from the distress and penury of the inhabitants. Happily at this time the disposition of the Austrian government favoured the accomplishment of the Society's object, as the Emperor and King had just given permission to the Protestants of Hungary, belonging to the Augsburg Profession, to erect a printing press of their own; a privilege which they had never enjoyed before.—“Our Huss,” said the Directors

in their communication to the parent Society, “was the follower of your Wickliffe. From you the first rays of the light of Holy Scripture penetrated to us. Now after the lapse of four centuries you are preparing again to confer on us this gift.” At the same time the excitement of an extraordinary attention to the Holy Scriptures was perceived in certain parts of Catholic Germany, (more especially Bavaria) as appeared from some admirable letters, from Roman Catholic Priests to the Society, and the expressions of cordiality and affection from the members of that communion towards their brethren of the Protestant confession. The Italian and modern Greek Testaments continued also to circulate, and find thankful and diligent readers in Malta, Sicily, the Greek Isles, and other places on the Mediterranean. The impression made on many members of the Greek and Catholic Church, correspond with the liberal sentiment of Pope Pius VI. “That the sacred oracles should be open to every one.”*

In India the Corresponding Committee at Calcutta was extremely active, and by their exertions, 73,499 Rupees were contributed to the funds of the Society; and 2,160 towards the establishment of the proposed library for the use of the Translators. The Tamil and Portuguese Scriptures were diffused and received with joy and gladness, through a wide region of Christians in Tanjore and Tranquebar. From the latter, the excellent Dr. John, communicated no less than 13 addresses from native Catechists and Schoolmasters, and 15 were sent by the Rev. Mr. Kohloff, from Tanjore, with grateful acknowledgments of the highly valued gift.

This was shortly afterwards followed by the establishment of an important Society at Calcutta, supported by some of the most distinguished European residents, and the patronage of the Chief Secretary of the Governor General. An affecting appeal had been made in a dis-

* Brief of Martin, Bishop of Florence

course delivered by the Rev. H. Martyn, urging in the strongest manner the duty of supplying the wants of 900,000 Christians. One thousand pounds, on receipt of the intelligence, were granted to the Calcutta auxiliary, and the annual contribution of £2000 to the Corresponding Committee, doubled.

The proceedings of the Societies established in the United States, were characterised by zeal, judgment, and ability; and a sentiment of genuine catholicism distinguished their intercourse with the parent Society. A much greater scarcity of Bibles was discovered amongst the poor in that enlightened country than could have been expected, and they were received with gratitude, and in not a few cases even with tears of joy.

The spirit which had gone forth the preceding year, continued to display itself in the United Kingdom with prodigious effect. In Britain, fifty new Societies, with their several branches, were established; fourteen comprehended 12 entire counties; and they united in their patronage, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the Dukes of Gloucester, Bedford, Buccleugh, Grafton, and Man-

chester; the Marquesses of Buckingham, Cornwallis, Hertford, and Huntly; fifteen Earls, nine Viscounts, nine Barons, and many gentlemen of the first distinction, property, and influence.

The demand for copies of the English Scriptures became so great, that the means of the Society were wholly inadequate to the supply; and the two universities were induced to add to the number of their presses. The king's printers also entered into a liberal engagement in the exercise of the powers of their patent, which was expected to afford a considerably increased supply.

So vast was the crowd at the anniversary of this year, that many persons, and some of the first distinction, were prevented taking any share in the business, from the impracticability of obtaining admission. Two new Bishops from the Irish bench, severally addressed the meeting, and expressed their cordial satisfaction, together with the Bishop of Cloyne, and the Bishops of Norwich and Salisbury, with whom they took a share in the interesting ceremony of the day.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. 5. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Civilization of the Indians.

MR. HOLLEY,

AT a yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, held at Philadelphia in April 1818, a Committee appointed for the gradual civilization of the Indian natives, made an interesting report. I have accidentally obtained a copy, from which I have selected the following extracts, which may prove acceptable to the readers of the Monthly Magazine.

K. Q.

The Committee state, "That soon after their last communication to the meeting, they proceeded to discharge a duty, that, on deliberate consideration, the situ-

ation of the Indians of the Seneca nation seemed to require; which was to address the President of the United States on their behalf. Accordingly three of their number were separated, to present to the President a memorial on the subject, which had been previously agreed to by the Committee.

"In the sixth month, the Friends appointed to that service reported, that they all attended at the city of Washington, and readily obtaining an interview with the President of the United States, presented him with the memorial of the Committee, which he appeared to peruse with attention; and furnished a satisfactory opportunity for the communication of such

sentiments and remarks as occurred to them on the occasion : he likewise gave an assurance of his attentively perusing and considering the various documents at the same time presented. In concluding their report, the Friends expressed their belief that the application thus made to the executive department of our government, was proper and seasonable.

“ The duty devolved on the committee appearing to require close attention, several of its members were deputed to visit the natives settled on the Alleghany and Cattaragus rivers, and our Friends residing among them. In the eighth month last, four of the number proceeded to the respective settlements, and spent several weeks amongst them, in attending to the various services of their appointment. The substance of a part of their report will, it is thought, exhibit to the meeting the state of the concern at that time. Of Cattaragus, they observe : ‘ The settlements of the Indians at this place are scattered about ten miles in length, many of which we have visited ; and from the observations we have been enabled to make, it appears that they are gradually progressing in agriculture. They have more grain growing this season than usual ; they have fenced in many fields, and laid out their farms more detached from each other than formerly. It is supposed that they have more than two hundred acres of corn growing, which generally looks well ; beside a hundred acres under cultivation in spring wheat, oats, potatoes, and various other vegetables. Their stocks of cattle and horses are much increased ; and divers of the Indians have enclosed lots of grass, on which they gather hay for winter. Many of their women have made considerable progress in spinning. The last year several of them joined in making about seventy yards of linen cloth, which was divided among them in proportion to the quantity of yarn that each had spun. Several pieces were also made by individuals, amounting to upwards of one hundred yards.

“ The last winter, when the natives of

this settlement were informed of the donation of provisions intended to be made to them by the committee, they agreed that Friends should defer the distribution until the time of putting in their spring crops, and accordingly kept their families in the woods hunting until about that time ; when the provisions provided by Friends for this purpose, were divided amongst them, which enabled them to remain at home for a month or six weeks, and to attend to the putting into the ground their spring crops. The potatoes they received were generally planted. There were fifty-seven families of Senecas, and thirteen of Muncies, consisting of three hundred and ninety individuals, who partook of the donation ; which, beside enabling them to increase their crops the present season, had otherwise a salutary effect.’

“ Of the settlement at Tunesassah, they say : ‘ There are seventy families on this reservation, all except four of whom have horned cattle, amounting in number to upwards of four hundred head. They have more horses than are of advantage to them. Their corn, oats, and buckwheat, promise to afford them a plentiful supply the ensuing winter. Several of them have raised spring wheat ; and some of them are preparing to sow winter grain this fall. But although there seemed to be a disposition of improvement prevalent in various respects, yet it was evident, that their attention, latterly, being much drawn to the cutting and rafting of pine timber, has retarded their progress in agriculture. Many of their women continue spinning, and the manufacturing of clothing.

“ On visiting the school taught by one of our Friends, it was found that eighteen Indian lads attended, who, generally, had made satisfactory progress in learning. Several of them could read the English language. The cleanliness of their persons, the order observable in the school, and the attention they paid to their learning, afforded an encouraging prospect of the issue of the attempt making for their instruction.”

"It appears that the number of natives at this place, who partook of the provisions furnished by the Committee in the time of the scarcity last winter, amounted to five hundred and twelve.

"In consequence of an arrangement which had been previously made, on the 23d of ninth month, they met the chiefs of the Seneca nation, in general council, at Cattaragus; and, with the view of securing to the Indians the remnant of the land yet remaining in their possession, and also as a mean of accelerating their progress towards civilization, they recommended them to divide a part of their land into lots, of dimensions adequate to the accommodation of each family with a farm; and under such restrictions, that they could not be alienated or leased to any other than their own people; but in such manner as to secure to the individuals, respectively, the lots, with the improvements thereon, which should be appropriated to each. The council were informed, that it was expected the adoption of this measure would prove an additional stimulus to their industry and care, in the prospect it presented of the benefits which might result from their agricultural labours, descending to, and being enjoyed by their children, and even by their posterity more remote. This important subject occupied the deliberate attention of the council for several days; the result of which was, that an experiment might be made of the Alleghany reservation, by the Indians residing thereon, many of whom have, for a considerable time been desirous of possessing their property more distinct from each other than they at present do."

"Four of the Alleghany chiefs also called on them, and stated that they felt much satisfaction at the turn things had taken; that they could now go home fully satisfied and easy in their minds respecting the conclusions which had been come to; and that all the chiefs were left in the same happy disposition. They further stated, that they had some previous arrangements to make among themselves,

before they commenced running their lines, and were not certain whether they would be ready before next spring; but when they were ready, they would inform Friends of it.

"Blue-eyes, the chief Sachem of the Alleghany Indians, requested that the Friends would report to the council at home, that all their chiefs felt perfectly satisfied in their minds with the conclusions that had been come to; that they were very thankful in being still remembered by Friends; and for their continued attention towards them, in order to make their lives more comfortable.

"BROTHERS, said he, you have pointed out to us the cause of differences amongst us. It is true they arise from our own irregular and evil propensities. Now, Brothers, keep your minds strong, for we intend to take your advice, and pursue habits of industry, and attend to the path you have pointed out to us.

"BROTHERS—we want you to continue your endeavours to strengthen us, that we may not become a lost people; but, persevering in the right path, we may experience preservation. We believe it is owing to the favourable disposition of the United States that the Six Nations yet exist. We are of opinion, from the representations that have been made, that we owe much to you. And we trust to an over-ruling Providence that has thus favoured us, that we may yet experience preservation.

"BROTHERS—we wanted to communicate these our feelings, before your departure, that you might know the situation of our minds.

"BROTHERS—the business you are upon must claim the protection of the Great Spirit; and will, we hope, be experienced by you, in your return in safety to your families; which you may do, with entire ease to your own minds."

Lutheran Missionaries, and Lutheran Ordination.

Many facts which are connected with the history of the missionary establish-

ments in the East Indies, though very interesting, and highly important in more than one point of view, are not generally, nor sufficiently known. Some of them are offered in this article; others shall follow.

The first Protestant missionaries in India were Lutherans, educated, and set apart for the Evangelical Ministry, at the celebrated University of Halle in Germany. Their letters and reports to the learned and pious men who have successively presided over that Institution, are recorded in the numbers of a periodical work, edited and continued by the Director of the Institutions connected with the University and Orphanhouse at Halle:—*“Neuere Geschichte der Evangelischen Missions-Anstalten zur Bekehrung der Heiden in Ostindien, aus den eigenhändigen, Aufsätzen und Briefen der Missionarien,”* &c. “Modern History of the Evangelical Missionary Institutions, for the Conversion of the Heathen in East-India, from the manuscript Essays and Letters of the Missionaries, &c.” The journals and communications of the missionaries furnish much valuable matter for the contemplation of the philosopher and the Christian. These indefatigable men have contributed in a very great degree towards a knowledge of the literary and natural history of India; and many learned societies, in various parts of Europe, conferred on them the diploma of honorary membership. But their chief endeavours have been directed to the improvement of the unenlightened natives. And in a faithful discharge of the important duties incumbent on the Christian Apostle, they have been exceeded by none. The names of ZIEGENBALG, GRUNDLER, SCHULTZE, SCHWARTZ, GERICKE, ROTTLE, JOHN, and many others, will ever stand eminent in missionary annals. The Presidents of the University at Halle, have always been active in promoting the missionary cause; and since the commencement of the mission to India, until the present time, there were always German Lutheran clergymen at hand to embrace an opportunity

for enlightening and christianizing the heathen. When the resident missionaries were in want of assistance, they applied invariably to the University at Halle. The late Rev. Dr. JOHN, a Danish missionary at Tranquebar, who had been educated at that Institution, frequently expressed to his venerable friend, the present Director, Dr. KNAPP, the opinion, that Tranquebar was a suitable establishment where German missionaries might become qualified for their important destination; and he requested that several gentlemen might be sent out for that purpose. The call was not in vain. Soon after, Tranquebar came into the possession of the British. Two young German Lutheran clergymen, were now engaged by the English Church Missionary Society, to proceed to that post—the Rev. I. C. SCHNARRE, and C. G. E. RHENIGS. While they should be there employed in acquiring such knowledge as would be requisite, they were also to assist Dr. John in the important concerns of the extensive school-establishment in India. These young men had studied at the Mission-Seminary in Berlin, and were also ordained in that city. After spending some time in England, they sailed for Madras, where they arrived on the 14th of February, 1814, and where the Chaplain of the East-India Company, the Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, received them with great joy and cordiality. They say in their Journal: “We thank the Lord for his gracious providence, that he has favoured us with the acquaintance of this, one of his most faithful and sincere servants. Immediately on our arrival, he anxiously inquired whether not more missionaries were coming, as he could forthwith employ at least half a dozen. True it is, India’s fields are ripe for the harvest; and the Great Master will also not fail to send labourers into the harvest. All children of God who pray from the heart, *Thy Kingdom come*, we invite with us to thank him for the mercy which he has hitherto shown us, and to beseech him that he may grant us strength and confidence to make known the mystery of the Gospel, to the

salvation of our heathen brethren." At Madras they heard the melancholy tidings that both the Rev. Mr. John, and the Rev. Mr. Jacobi, had departed this life. On the 20th of July, they sailed for Tranquebar, at which place they were very kindly received by the Rev. Dr. Cämmerer, Royal Missionary, and Interim-Preacher at the Danish Zion Church in Tranquebar. This worthy man assisted them very materially in acquiring the Tamul language, and besides, rendered them every kind service in his power. He was also very desirous to retain them there, but it was thought adviseable for them to proceed to Madras.

The Rev. GOTTLIEB SCHMID, an intelligent and useful missionary, is also employed by the English Church Missionary Society. The account of his life, communicated to Dr. KNAPP, is an interesting document.

After having prosecuted his studies at Jena and Halle, he was admitted in 1811, by the Consistorium of Weimar, as a candidate for the Evangelical Ministry in the *Lutheran Church*. Various dispensations of Providence excited in his bosom an ardent desire to be employed as a missionary to India. Through his excellent friend, the Rev. Dr. STEINKOPFF,* pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in London, his services were tendered to the Rev. M. PRATT, Secretary of the *Episcopal Missionary Society for Africa and the Indies*, and were most cheerfully accepted. He was requested by *both* gentlemen to proceed to England as soon as possible. They were particularly desirous that Mr. Schmid should arrive in London before the commencement of Dr. Steinkopff's contemplated journey, so that during his absence, his church might be supplied by Mr. Schmid.

In a most solemn manner, and in the presence of many domestic and foreign clergymen, and an unusual concourse of people, he was ordained according to the *apostolic* manner, obtaining in the Evan-

gelical *Lutheran Church*, on the 7th of March, 1815, at *Koningsberg*, by the chief Consistory-counsellor of that city. Mr. Schmid declares that this day is written upon his soul with indelible characters; and he speaks with great feeling of the solemnities and impressions of the occasion. Every one present seemed desirous to manifest an interest in his welfare and success. All invoked on him the blessing of the Great Head of the church.

About the latter end of April he arrived in London, and was *fraternally* greeted by Dr. Steinkopff and Mr. Pratt. Previous to his contemplated departure for India, he had the satisfaction to be present at the anniversary meetings of some of the chief societies for the promotion of Christianity, and the happiness of mankind. He acknowledges that on these occasions he was peculiarly strengthened, encouraged, and confirmed in his determination to devote all his powers and faculties, and his whole life to the cause of Christianity.

The Christian public has been already informed, through the medium of the "*Christian Observer*," of the death of those pious and meritorious Lutheran missionaries, PÆZOLD, and POHLE. In the *Christian Observer*, conducted by members of the established church, in England, No. 202, October, 1818, the editors have the following:

"SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

"We are grieved to report the death of those two excellent missionaries, Mr. Pæzold, of Vepery, and the venerable Mr. Pohle, of Trichinopoly. We learn, however, with much pleasure, that another pious Lutheran clergyman, the Rev. J. G. P. Sperschnneider, from the University of Halle, has been allotted for India, by the venerable society. On the 9th of July, a special general meeting of the Society was held in Bartlett's Buildings, for the purpose of dismissing him to his labours. On this occasion, the Archdeacon of London delivered an excellent charge to Mr. Sperschnneider," &c.

* One of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

"After referring to several topics of congratulation, such as the past exertions in India, under the society, of members of the Lutheran Church—the settled state of the British power in the East—the counsel and support of the Bishop of Calcutta—the progress of education—and the happy dispositions with respect to the diffusion of Christianity, which now prevail in Britain; the Archdeacon gives a just representation of the difficulties of propagating Christianity among the inhabitants of India."

The editors of the *Christian Observer* then proceed to present some extracts of this excellent charge, in which *the Archdeacon of London addresses a German Lutheran clergyman as his REVEREND BROTHER*. Among them is this passage, worthy the devout attention of all missionaries and ministers:

"The counsel that I would give is this: Let not the disputable tenets which divide the hearts of man in the Christian world, things which stand apart from the sure foundations of our common faith, let not these things be carried with you; leave them where, perhaps, they have done the most harm that they can do. It is surely no unreasonable word of counsel, that they who have wrangled so long for disputed things with no good success, would keep them from the ears of others, whose interest it is to learn only what is necessary to be known, and needful to be practised."

This article might, without difficulty, be enlarged, with facts similar to these which have been stated. All are pleasing and authentic evidences of the good understanding, brotherly love and esteem, pervading the German, the Danish, and English churches. They show how cordially *the Danish and English churches have accepted the services of German Lutheran clergymen, who had been ordained in Germany, and whom they do not consider as laymen or lay-readers, but whose ordination they recognise as valid and apostolic.*

Whatever may have a tendency to break the trammels of slavish prejudice,

and whatever may be calculated to impede the march of bigotry, should be made public, particularly in this country, where the civil institutions and laws are peculiarly congenial to Christian liberality and tolerance. A few observations will therefore be added. And there is even some necessity for this. Here, in our own city, where so many channels are open, ready to diffuse general knowledge and wholesome information, there are evidences of great neglect in the application of the means at hand. Besides, facts are often mis-stated, and truth is perverted. For instance, it has been said in this city, that the Rev. Mr. Spersschneider, (whom the Archdeacon of London does not hesitate to call his "REVEREND BROTHER," who was educated and ordained in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany,) was a member, or a minister of the Danish, and *not of the German Lutheran Church!*—*Such a reason* has been assigned, why a Lutheran clergyman is employed by the English Church Missionary Society, and acknowledged as an apostolic minister!—A person who argues in this way, and produces *such* arguments, will perhaps feel sufficient courage to say to those who know little concerning these matters, that the Rev. Mr. Schmid was not ordained to the Evangelical ministry, at Königsberg, and that the Rev. Messrs. Schnarre and Rhenius were not ordained at Berlin, but at Copenhagen, or London!

It is worthy of remark, and somewhat singular, that the Episcopalians, even in this city, recognise the ministry of the Moravian Church, or United Brethren as a gospel ministry, as apostolic and *genuine*. And so it should be regarded. Now, Moravian clergymen frequently accept parochial charges in the Lutheran Church, and pastors of the Lutheran Church are sometimes employed among the United Brethren. In these cases *no re-ordination is demanded*. Even many of the Bishops in the Moravian Church have been pastors in the Lutheran Church. If, therefore, a Lutheran clergyman receives a clerical appointment among the United

Brethren, his ordination is ratified—the ordination which he received in the Lutheran Church! But, two Lutheran clergymen, who thought proper, some years ago, to officiate in the Episcopal Church in this city, were both *re-ordained* by the Bishop; even the children of one were *re-baptized*. But this conscientious scrupulosity, did not end here. An English Lutheran Congregation, in this city, who thought it expedient to adopt the ritual of the Episcopalian brethren, worshipped in a church which had been solemnly consecrated, or dedicated to the worship of God, by the Lutheran president in this state; however, when this congregation came under the protection of the Bishop, the same church was Episcopally *re-consecrated*, or *re-dedicated*. In order to show more fully the inconsistency of such proceedings, it may be mentioned that most of the *seniors, presidents, or superintendents*, (bishops) *who ordain candidates for the ministry in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in this country, have been ordained by the same superintendents in Germany, by whom the German Lutheran missionaries have also been ordained, and whom, without re-ordination, the churches of England and Denmark, acknowledge and employ as apostolical ministers.*

R. N.

Something New.

MR. EDITOR.

Man is always discovering something new and interesting. During the late war, not a day passed without bringing something new. To see the “queen of isles” giving up her ships of war, “the terror of the world,” to a few frigates, that, like flowers sprung up in a few days, was something new. To see the Wellingtonians routed and put to flight by men and boys, hastily collected from the plough, who never saw a shot fired in a field of battle, nor a red coat before, was also something new. To see the most renowned British generals, at whose

very name the monarchs of Europe and Asia trembled, defeated and forced to a shameful retreat, by village lawyers and country farmers, was no less, something new. Or to hear of a British fleet, one half of which, in the *beginning* of the war, was thought sufficient to capture the *entire* American navy, surrender to a few ships built in a wilderness, manned by fishermen, mechanics, and others, that probably never saw a ship of war until then, in their life time, was truly something new. But for an individual to attempt, what neither English statesmen, celebrated generals, at the head of their “invincibles,” nor the most experienced commanders could achieve, is not only a novelty, but the strangest novelty of all. I allude to the attempt to restore the United States, to “*the legitimate sovereign.*” In page 290, Vol. 4th of the American Monthly Magazine, the following “*Original Communications,*” are given by W. Marrat, A. M. Teacher of Navigation, New-York, “As the drawing the parallel [of the parallel] through the 45 degree of North latitude, which is intended to be the boundary line between the United States, and the English settlements, is become a matter of dispute, the following remarks, may serve to elucidate the subject;” and he then proceeds to tell what is understood by the word latitude, and to give definitions of it from the works of Dr. Bowditch, La Place, and Dr. Mackey. But his mode of proceeding does not seem well calculated to obtain the desired end. As for instance: The astronomers of England do not know the latitude of Greenwich; nor those of France, that of Paris. The latitude of the observatory at Greenwich was found by more than one hundred observations;” and still who would think that they, or the French astronomers, should take a false for a true latitude. If the latitude of Greenwich, or Paris be doubtful, though calculated by the best astronomers, how can the latitude, or parallel of forty-five, be ascertained in North-America? But the gentleman gives the

following astronomical rule for finding it, viz. "As the square of the earth's transverse axis is to the square of the conjugate, so is the tangent of the observed latitude, to the tangent of the correction; which, (correction) subtracted from the observed latitude, gives the correct latitude." The earth's transverse and conjugate diameters are nearly equal, or in the ratio of equality; and the ratio of the first to the second, is the same as that of the third to the fourth; consequently the correction will have the same ratio to the observed latitude, that the square of the transverse has to the square of the conjugate diameter, or it will be nearly equal to it: now this correction, taken from latitude forty-five degrees, according to the above rule, and a line, drawn as before related, would not only restore the United States to England, but also the Island of Cuba, and other West India isles belonging to the "beloved Ferdinand!" Strange doctrine! and certainly something new!

But this would not be all. Should the mariner correct his latitude by said rule, he would never return to the port he left. Those who should leave Europe to catch whales on the coast of Greenland, or about Baffin's Bay, would have to look for them in the Bay of Campeachy, or Gulph of Mexico!! The geographer would by it, place the frigid zone, in the torrid; and the astronomers change the places of the fixed stars in their calculations!

A READER

The Names of Aix-La-Chapelle.

The history of these celebrated waters, and the origin of their multifarious names are involved in obscurity. However, it is certain, that the virtues of these waters were known at a very early period, and by attracting visitors, who first pitched their tents there, gave rise to the city of Aix-La-Chapelle. In ancient times, they were emphatically denominated *Aquæ*, designating their superiority.

Subsequently they received names of uncertain origin and signification: *Aquæ Grani*, *Aquæ Graniæ*, *Graniaquæ*, *Aquæ*

Graniæ, *Aquæ Gratiani*, &c. The origin of these names is so fabulous as not to merit serious discussion.

The first discovery of these waters is ascribed to GRANUS; who, it is said, was a Roman counsellor. Some consider him to be the brother of Nero; others say that he was the brother of Agrippa, and when exiled fled to this part of Germany, which is the ancient *Gallia Transalpina*. There are others again who maintain that SERENUS GRANUS was the discoverer, whom the Emperor Adrian sent into this province, in the capacity of proconsul.

The town took its name from the cause of its existence. It was at first called *Aquæ*, afterward *Urbs*, or *Civitas Aquensis*. The inhabitants were known by the name of *Aquenses*. The baths were termed *Thermæ aquenses*; and in process of time the appellations of *Aquis granum* and *Aquis granensis*, obtained a general preference. The most plausible explanation of this is furnished by certain ancient inscriptions to *Apollo Granes*, or the *Grannian Apollo* of which several respectable German writers make mention.* Two inscriptions were discovered in Germany, and one at Rome. In the year 1726, one was found at Colmar in Alsace, of which the following is a transcript:

APOLINI GRAN
NO MOGOU NO
Q. LICINIUS TRIO
D. S. D.

It was customary among the Romans, to consecrate medicinal springs to Apollo the God of Health, or to the Sun, from which, according to their philosophy, all things derived existence. The Germans call this city *Aach*, or *Aachen*, which is derived from the exclamation *Ach!* (oh, or ah) as when a person who unexpectedly experiences a great degree of heat or cold, involuntarily exclaims

* VELSER. Rerum Vindelic. August. Comment. 1504. Supplem. Actor. erudit. Lips. T. IX.

"Oh, oh!"—and it is believed that the person who accidentally discovered these waters and felt their temperature exclaimed "*Ach, Ach.*" The Hollanders, and the people of the Low Countries call this city *Achen*. The servile compliance with French opinions and expressions has settled on it the name *Aix*, (which is probably a corruption of *Aquis*,) a term by which the French distinguish their chief baths, coupling with it the locality.—Thus, to a city in France, which, from its bath, is called *Aqueæ Sextiæ*, the inhabitants give the name of *Aix en Provence*. The waters which were known to the Romans as *Aqueæ Allobrogum* are in modern times, *Aix en Savoye*. And Aachen having the famous Imperial Chapel, is denominated *Aix-La-Chapelle*. It will not be amiss to add, that Aken, or Aachenwater, is an alkaline sulphurous water, varying in temperature in the different baths at Aix-La-Chapelle, from 112° to 143° of Fahrenheit. It contains a small quantity of chalk, common salt, and carbonate of soda.

K. N. R.

On the introduction and cultivation of the TEA-PLANT, in three Letters from C. S. Rafinesque, Esq. to the Hon. S. L. Mitchill. Read before the Lyceum of Natural History, Feb. 3, 1819.

LETTER I.

DEAR SIR,

The scarcity of specie is at this moment felt and deplored by all the community. I shall not pretend to investigate all the causes of this rarity in the United States, nor to enumerate all the remedies which it requires; but any body in the least acquainted with the dictates of common sense, and the true principle of public economy, will allow that one of the principal causes lies in the expensive importations of the Chinese productions, which must be paid for principally in silver coin; and that a gradual diminution of such imports would soon restore a more beneficial balance of trade. Among the articles im-

ported from China, Tea stands foremost; more than twelve millions of silver dollars are annually carried there to pay for the mere consumption in the United States of that useless article. But when bad habits are incorporated with our manners, it is almost impossible to eradicate them: I shall not waste my time therefore in dissuading our citizens from the use of that pernicious leaf, nor endeavour to repeat over and over that many of our indigenous plants, such as the Daboon or Yapoon of the Southern states (*Ilex capine*.) or the Mint, the Sage, &c. would afford pleasant and wholesome substitutes; but shall insinuate the propriety of cultivating the Tea-Shrub in the United States, where it will grow as well as in China; acquiring thereby a valuable new article for agriculture, and lessening our dependence on China for its supply. I shall merely claim the pleasure of having thrown the first hint on the subject, and shall call upon you as a patriotic citizen to enforce the practicability and utility of this proposal, by all the possible analogies and authorities; and to convince the public, the farmers, and particularly those who complain of the scarcity of silver, of the truth of my statements; dispelling the fears and doubts of those who never thought any thing like possible, or who may deplore a small decrease of our China trade and public revenue, as the evident consequences; and promoting an endeavour of our enlightened citizens, our agricultural and learned societies, and our State Legislatures, to undertake the needful experiments, and foster the first steps of the first American Tea-Planters.

The following facts may serve as the base of such labours.

1st. The two shrubs which produce the green and black Tea, grow on the eastern shore of the eastern continent, as far north as Japan, Corea, and the neighbourhood of Tartary, even in places where streams of water freeze in the winter, in the same latitudes and climates as the United States; they will therefore succeed in our southern and middle states.

2. They have been transplanted successfully from China to the Brazils, where they thrive, although the climate is too warm. They can therefore bear transplantation like any other hardy Shrub, in pots, layers, or cuttings.

3. Both shrubs are hardy, they have deciduous leaves falling in the autumn, and they bear buds in winter, the sure characteristic of trees and shrubs native of cold climates: other species are ever-greens.

4. Their cultivation is very easy, they grow in hedges, orchards, gardens, tea-yards, &c. they require no other soil nor care than the mulberry-tree, to which they are associated in China.

5. The only troublesome process is the gathering of the leaves; but may be performed by children, women, and disabled individuals; the drying in pans and stoves is quite easy and expeditious.

6. The transplantation of those shrubs in the United States will require very little care; but an essential point will be to endeavour to get the living shrubs or perfect seeds from the northernmost parts of China, or from Japan through Batavia, in order to insure their success: if they should be taken from the neighbourhood of Canton, the difference in the climate will be too great.

C. S. RAFINESQUE, Botanist.
Philadelphia, 5th Feb. 1819.

LETTER II.

On the several species of Tea, their Discriminating Characters, and their Places of Growth.

I take the liberty to state some additional thoughts on the proposed introduction of the Tea-Shrubs in the United States.

There are five botanic species of Tea, known at present; two were known to Linnæus, but not properly distinguished until Lettsom gave good figures of both in his memoirs on Tea; and three have been described by Lourciro. As only one of those five species will be worth

introducing in the United States, it may be needful to distinguish it accurately from all others. It is the Green Tea Shrub, or *Thea viridis* of Linnæus, which will be known by the following characters: leaves sessile, flowers axillary, solitary, calix five lobed, corolla with six to nine unequal petals, style trifid, divisions spreading. This species growing in the most northern climates and affording the most valuable Teas, claims, of course, a decided preference over the following.

2. The Black Tea Shrub, or *Thea bohea* of Linnæus, has leaves petiolate, flowers axillary ternate, calix five lobed, petals six to nine unequal, style tripartite, divisions upright. It grows also in cold climates; but as it affords the least valuable Tea, it must not claim attention in the first instance.

3. The Souchong Tea Shrub, or *Thea cantonensis* of Lourciro, has the flowers terminal and solitary, calix five or six lobed, corolla with seven to nine petals. This species appears to be confined to the southern provinces of China, and could not succeed therefore in the United States.

4. The Cochinchina Tea Shrub, or *Thea chochinensis* of Lourciro, has the flowers terminal and solitary, calix three lobed, corolla five petals. As it is a native of a warm climate, it cannot succeed in the United States.

5. The Oil Seed Tea Shrub, or *Thea oleifera* of Lourciro, has the peduncles axillary and triflore, the calix six lobed, and six petals. The seeds of all the Tea-Shrubs afford oil; but this species is cultivated near Canton, for the express purpose of raising an oil of inferior quality used for lamps. It ought not to claim any premature attention, as it does not appear to produce a good Tea, and is a native of a southern climate.

Those to whom will be entrusted the collection and transplantation of the green tea-shrubs, roots, cuttings and seeds, must be well acquainted with those several species, to prevent any possibility of mistaking one for another; and they must be

well on their guard against the usual tricks of the Chinese. The success is not doubtful, if a trusty Chinese agent, a painter or a gardener for instance, is sent into the country as far north as possible, to bring down to Canton, by water, a certain number of shrubs in pots and in full blossom. It is essential to ask them in blossom, in order to ascertain the genus and species, since the leaves of all the species are nearly alike, and many other shrubs have similar leaves; this will serve at the same time to evade suspicions, as they will be considered then as asked merely for the beauty of the blossoms, like so many shrubs and plants which have already been exported from China in pots for their beauty. By paying well those gardeners, they will do any thing for you. I apprehend more difficulties from the European and American factories in Canton, than from the natives or the government; but a prudent and sagacious man will easily obviate and overcome them. The usual short passages of American vessels from China, will insure their safe arrival in the United States. They will require no further care on board than other plants in pots; and an occasional watering. The man or men who shall succeed in their safe exportation from China, and importation in the United States, will deserve and acquire the title of benefactors of their country.

It may also be tried to get them from Batavia, by the Dutch ships trading to Japan.

In Rempfer, Thunberg, Miller, Lett-som, &c. may be seen all that relates to the cultivation and preparation of the different qualities of Teas; it is well known, that the best qualities are made with the youngest buds and leaves of the green tea shrubs.

C. S. RAFINESQUE, Botanist.

Philadelphia, 7th Feb. 1819.

P. S. I beg leave to suggest the propriety of recommending the formation of a Society for the naturalization of Tea in the United States, as the best possible means of attaining that object. Collec-

tive exertions have generally a better chance of success than individual zeal.

LETTER III.

To Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, on the Cultivation of Tea in the United States.

Since writing my former letters on this subject, a fact has been announced in the newspapers which confirms my ideas, and may greatly facilitate the introduction of Tea in the United States. We are told that the Tea-Shrubs are now cultivated in France in open air, and in quantity. It was well known that they were kept in many green houses in England and France where they thrived and flowered; but they were deemed too valuable to be trusted out of doors in winter. The experiment has now been made, and has succeeded. Tea will therefore become, in a few years, an indigenous article in Europe.

The difficulty of procuring the Tea-Shrubs from the north of China is now removed. We may easily get them from France at once, in pots. Let them be carried at first as far south as possible in the United States—say in Georgia or Carolina. The situation that will best suit them will be the midland districts between the hills and the swamps. They may afterwards be gradually removed further north, when well naturalized. The Agricultural Society of Charleston ought to be foremost in trying the experiment.

It appears that some writers consider the green Tea-Shrub as an evergreen. This, however, is the only species worth attending to at first, owing to the greater value of green teas. The various sorts may be prepared by the usual manipulation. The American soil may also give birth to peculiar sorts. The Chinese give a flavour to some sorts with the powdered flowers of *Magnolia* and *Camellia*. We may imitate it with our *Magnolia*, and many other highly scented flowers, natives of our woods or gardens.

C. S. RAFINESQUE, Botanist.

New-York, 20th Feb. 1819.

MR. EDITOR,

To the spirit of inquiry and observation which is so strikingly conspicuous at this time, may be attributed that rapid progress of the natural sciences, which will constitute the present day an important era in the literary history of the U. States.

To the exertions of a few individuals, this great and important change is principally owing—although it cannot be denied that the attention of the scientific generally, is much more alert and active than has ever before been known. The sciences of botany, zoology, and mineralogy, have received great improvements; and among other departments that of geology has not been forgotten.

The investigation of the materials that compose this great continent, and their arrangement, has at length been commenced, and the results are every day becoming more and more surprising.

It was the intention of the late and lamented Eddy, to have collected a mass of information, which in his hands would have greatly aided in forming a correct system, as it respected that part of the state to which his inquiries were principally directed.

Eddy is gone. But the information which might be accumulated, were individuals of study and observation, to communicate their knowledge of the facts embraced in his queries, would certainly not be lost in the hands of such men as compose the New-York Institution.

That this paper will contain any thing which can be considered as new is not expected; should it in any degree elucidate subjects which are as yet but very imperfectly understood, the highest aim of the writer will be answered.

Perhaps there is as little room for doubting the existence of a lake whose waters once washed the rocks at the little falls of the Mohawk, to the height of at least one hundred feet above the present level of the stream, as there is respecting any event the remembrance of which is not recorded on the pages of authentic history. That this lake must have extended over the valley of the Oneida and the Seneca, I fully believe although the boundaries in the

sketch of Mr. Eddy, are not laid down with that degree of correctness, which would have been expected from him had he then enjoyed the privilege of consulting the "Report of the Commissioners of the Great Western Canal"—a report which has thrown such light on almost every subject connected with the best interests of the western section of this state.

If the rocks at the Little Falls have been washed to the height of one hundred feet above the present level of the stream—there must have been about 37 or 38 feet of water on the summit level at Rome.

From Rome to the Seneca River, there is a fall of 43 feet, so that the depth of water at that place, must have been about 85 feet. From the canal which crosses the Seneca River, there is a rise, perhaps, of 67 feet to the Seneca Lake; the surface of that lake must, therefore, have been 18 feet higher than at present, and the Cayuga nearly 85.

If there was, as I have supposed, but 45 feet water at Rome, the lakes of Owasco and Skeneatiles, must have been unaffected by it; as they are at least 250 feet higher than the Seneca River. The Otisco might have been included in the waters of the supposed lake, as the height of that body of water is not near so great as that of the two before mentioned. The Onondaga Valley quite to its southern extremity must have been overflowed, as its present appearance clearly demonstrates.

To the west, that body of water must have extended higher up the valley of Mud Creek than Palmyra, as there is but 30 feet rise from the Seneca River to the height of land between that river and the Genessee.

Lake Erie, it appears, is about 320 feet higher than Lake Ontario; and the Seneca River, at the place where the canal line crosses it, is 194 feet lower than Erie; consequently, the Seneca must be 126 feet higher than the Ontario. That the Ontario has been from 180 to 200 feet higher than at the present time, can scarcely admit of a doubt. The Alluvial Way is a monument, which will for ever remain an undeniable proof of the action of that

vast body of water. The composition of that ridge, shells and gravel, its uniform appearance and level, must convince everyone, that it once formed the southern barrier to the waves of the Ontario. To the east of Sodus Bay, this ridge gradually leaves the borders of the lake, and curving gradually to the south, is at last lost in some small ridges north of the Cayuga Lake, and the valley of the Mud Creek.

The level of these two bodies of water, the Ontario and the supposed lake, will therefore approximate within 10 or 15 feet; and is there any thing inconsistent in supposing them to have been connected by the valley of the Oswego River, if not in some other places. The flat, alluvial aspect of the country to a considerable distance east and west of this river, renders such a supposition not improbable.

I believe that the strata of primitive rock, which is so conspicuous at the Little Falls, does not appear in any considerable quantity to the westward of Rome; but the secondary layers of limestone and argillaceous slate are almost every where visible.

The whole range of hills, which, from the southern boundary of the tract under consideration, runs from the Canandagua Lake to the Little Falls, separating the waters of the lakes from those of the Susquehannah and Tioga Rivers, may, with the utmost propriety, be considered as composed of argillaceous slate; and although it assumes different degrees of hardness, and is not unfrequently broken by ridges of limestone, still these facts cannot alter its general character.

Throughout the whole of this extent, scarcely a stream of any size can be found; on which there are not falls, and these falls are universally occasioned by the brittle clayey slate above mentioned; except in some few instances, where the limestone predominates. These hills are from 300 to 600 feet higher than the level country to the north, and they present a striking similarity of character; their depth of soil varies from one foot, or even more, to a depth unknown, and is of all kinds from the richest alluvion, to the worthless hard-pan.

Torrents of water have penetrated this rock to the depth of 150 or 200 feet, forming tremendous chasms, which at bottom exhibit the same appearance as the surface and sides, excepting that it is generally harder. Wells, when sunk into this substance, exhibit the same result. Through the whole of this immense mass, organic remains are found in such abundance, as not to be exceeded in any quarter of the globe. In digging wells it is not uncommon to find shells, the inside filled with the stone in which they are imbedded, as perfect as those which are found at present on the banks of the lakes, which are scattered over this region. Impressions, however, remain of the shell fish tribe, which are, it is believed, without a parallel in our fresh water lakes at the present day. I have never observed any petrifications that resemble the bones of animals, neither have I heard of any being discovered in this kind of stone; the remains appear all of them to have been inhabitants of the water, at some remote periods of time.

The most perfect of these remains that I have seen, were thrown from a well at the depth of 14 feet, and at least 400 feet above the level of Onondaga Lake, consequently more than 300 above the level of the lake which we have supposed here to have existed. At what time then was this immense mass of matter filled with these millions of petrifactive remains, which now astonish the beholder? What changes must the country we inhabit have undergone, and what a series of years must have been requisite to complete this mighty transformation!

That they could never have been deposited by the waters of this supposed lake is evident, because these petrifications are found more than 400 feet above the valleys that communicate with the head waters of the Susquehannah.

I shall not attempt to theorise, or to assign a cause for these facts; yet, I must observe, that I have ever been surprised at the theory of H. G. Spafford, respecting these petrifactive remains, as he has laid it down in his Gazetteer of this State.

It is my opinion, however, that were a person disposed to form a theory, one quite ingenious, if not satisfactory, might be produced by adopting the leading principles developed in Cuvier's Theory of the

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W. G.

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ing and of the usual manner of living : of the manners, customs, and character of the people, and of the government, laws, and religion. By WILLIAM COBBETT. Part II.

Letters on Peru, By DON VICENTE PAZOS ; addressed to the Hon. Henry Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States. Translated from the Spanish by PLATT H. CROSBY, accompanied by an accurate Map of the United Provinces of South America.—New-York: printed by Jonathan Seymour, No. 46 John-street.—London: by J. Miller, No. 26 Bow-street, Covent-Garden, 1819.

A Compendium of Geography ; containing, besides the matter usual in such works, a short system of Sacred Geography, intended to aid the young in acquiring a knowledge of the places mentioned in the Holy Scriptures ; to which is added an Introduction to Astronomy, designed for the use of Schools. By the Rev. JOHN C. RUDD, Rector of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, N. J.

American Medical Botany, with coloured engravings. By JACOB BIGELOW, M. D. Professor of Botany, in Harvard University. Vol. 2. No. 1.

Brief Essays on Volition and Pleasure, and on the preservation and increase of Health. By ATHANASIUS FENWICK.

The Christian Spectator, conducted by an Association of Gentlemen. No. 1. Vol. 1. January 1818. Published at New-Haven, Monthly.

The Manumission Intelligencer, conducted by a Committee of the Manumission Society of Tennessee. No. 1. Vol. 1. Published at Jonesborough, Weekly.

The Elements of Chemical Science, with Plates. By JOHN GORHAM, M. D. Member of the American Academy, and Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University. Cambridge.

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Verhandlungen der Deutschen Evangelisch-Lutherischen Synode von Pennsylvania, und den benachbarten Staaten, gehalten in Harrisburg, in der Trinitatis Woche, als am 17ten May, 1818.

The American, a semi-weekly Paper in New-York. Conducted by an Association of Young Men. No. 1. Vol. 1.

Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge. [This volume is exclusively devoted to communications respecting the American Indians. It contains an account of the history, manners, and customs of the Indian Nations, who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the neighbouring States. By the Rev. JOHN HECKEWEBLER, of Bethlehem, a member of the Committee.]

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Circuit Court of the United States for the first circuit, Vol. 1. Containing the Cases determined in the districts of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island, in the years 1816, 1817, and 1818, being a continuation of Gallison's Reports. By WILLIAM P. MASON, Counsellor at Law.

A Gazetteer of the United States, abstracted from the Universal Gazetteer of the Author ; with an enlargement of the principal articles : By J. C. WORCESTER, A. M. Andover ; printed for the Author, by Flagg and Gould. 1818. 8vo. 1 vol. [This is a very valuable Gazetteer, inasmuch as the information which it conveys is unusually accurate as well as copious ; and its statements are brought down into the year 1818 : it also derives additional interest from the fact that it contains, in regard to many of our most important places, comparative estimates of population and wealth ; thus enabling the reader to form a useful judgment of the relative growth of various districts of the United States. *Ed*]

Republished Works.

History of the Reigns of Philip II. and III., Kings of Spain. By ROBERT WATSON, L. L. D. 2 vols. 8vo.

Family Prayers, composed principally in expressions taken from the Holy Scriptures, and from established services of the Church of England. By the Rev. T. CORTERILL, A. M. late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Second London, and first American edition. 12mo.

The Poor Man's Morning Portion : being a Selection of a Verse of Scripture, with short Observations for every Day in the Year, intended for the use of the Poor in Spirit, who are rich in Faith and heirs of the Kingdom. By ROBERT HAWKER, D. D. Vicar of Charles. Plymouth, England. First American, from the fifth London edition, carefully revised and adapted to the use of Christians in every situation of life throughout the United States. New-York. 1 vol. 12mo.

A Guide to Men and Manners; consisting of Lord CHESTERFIELD'S Advice to his Son; to which is added a Supplement, containing Extracts from various Books, recommended by Lord Chesterfield to Mr. Stanhope. Together with the "Polite Philosopher," or an Essay on the Art which makes a Man happy in Himself and agreeable to Others; Dr. FORDYCE on Honour, as a Principle; Lord BURGHLY'S Ten Precepts to his Son, Dr. FRANKLIN'S Way to Wealth; and POPE'S Universal Prayer.

The Doctrine of Universal Restoration examined and refuted; and the objections to that of endless punishment considered and answered. Being a reply to the most important particulars contained in the writings of Messrs. Winchester, Vidler, Wright and Weaver. By Dr. ISAAC, Minister of the Gospel.

The Catholic Doctrine of a Trinity proved by above an hundred short and clear arguments, expressed in the terms of the Holy Scripture, compared after a manner entirely new. By the late W. M. JONES, M. A. F. R. S.

Poems and Tales in Verse. By Mrs. E. LAMONT. 12mo.

Night Mare Abbey. By the Author of Headlong Hall, &c.

Translations of the Letters of a Hindoo Rajah, written previous to and during the period of his residence in England: to which is prefixed a preliminary dissertation on the history, religion, and manners of the Hindoos. By ELIZA HAMILTON. 8vo. 2 vols.

An Easy Grammar of Geography, for the use of schools. By JACOB WILLETTTS, Author of Scholar's Arithmetic. Fifth Edition.

Memoirs of Simeon Wilhelm, a native of West Africa, who died at the house of the Church Missionary Society, London, August 29, 1817, aged 17 years; together with some accounts of the superstitions of the inhabitants of West Africa. Published by the "Yale College Society of Inquiry respecting Missions."

Works proposed to be Published.

By W. WOODRUFF, of Philadelphia, an Engraving, 28 inches by 22, of the Declaration of Independence.

A. P. HEINRICH, of Louisville, (Ky.) The Effusions of his Leisure hours, his *Firstling Compositions*; comprising a variety of original songs and airs, for the voice and piano forte, waltzes, cotillions, minuets, polonaises, marches, variations, with some pieces of a national character, adapted for the piano forte, and also calculated for the lovers of the violin.

To be published by subscription, 'Notes on the state of Ohio.' By CALEB ATWATER, A. M. Corresponding Member of the Lyceum of Natural History of New-York, and honorary member of the American Antiquarian Society of Massachusetts. The author observes, in his prospectus; "This work will contain at least 400 pages octavo, and will be put to press early in the next summer, if it receive a patronage sufficient to defray the heavy expenses it will cost its author. It will contain among others, the following articles, to wit:—Situation and extent of Ohio; a succinct history of the state, since it was first visited by the white people; remarks on the Indians who inhabited this territory, their history, &c.; the prevailing currents of air in Ohio; its prairies and barrens; its climate and medical topography; its religious denominations; the state of its morals, religion, and learning; the state and number of its population at different periods; the state and number of its militia at different times; its antiquities; taxes and other sources of revenue; expenditures, internal improvements, manufactures; the land laws of the state, of the United States, and of any other state, affecting the titles to real estate in Ohio; the constitution of the state; its jurisprudence, and internal police; the customs, manners and general character of the people of Ohio; and a topographical description of the several counties, towns, rivers, ponds, and lakes of the state; with a view of its natural advantages, and if properly improved, its future prospects.

"There will be added, if the patronage will justify it, a map of the state; on which will be delineated, in addition to whatever is found on any map of the state ever yet published, the geology, the principal ranges of hills, the prairies and barrens of Ohio. Also, plates representing the most remarkable ancient works found in the state. And perhaps plates will be given of the fossil remains of such extinct animals found in Ohio, as have never been discovered before in any part of the globe.

"To those who either have or shall furnish valuable information for the work; to each of those editors of newspapers and literary works, who patronise it, one copy will be given gratis."

Circleville, December, 1818.

From the well-known qualifications of the author, the proposed work cannot but be highly valuable, and we earnestly recommend it to public patronage.—ED.]

THE VILLAGER, a literary paper, to be issued semi-monthly, in the village of

Greenwich. Edited by a Society of Gentlemen.

"Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci."
HOR.

In the city of Raleigh, N. C. a new periodical work, to be entitled *The Farmer's Magazine*; containing essays and intelligence relative to Agriculture and the Rural Arts. Conducted by CALVIN JONES, M. D. Member of the Agricultural Society of North-Carolina, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of New-York, &c. &c.

By BELL & WEBB, of this city, a weekly paper, entitled *The Literary Cabinet*, to be edited by SAMUEL WOODWORTH, Esq.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting in February, Dr. J. A. BECK read a Memoir on the History of Medicine before the American Revolution.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Acts of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, in revoking the Charter of Dartmouth College, and transferring its property to the New-Hampshire University, were unconstitutional and void.

SOCIETY OF ARTS FOR THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

This Society has granted the use of its chambers in the Capitol, at Albany, to Mr. EATON, in which he intends to deliver a course of lectures on Chemistry and Geology, as applied to Agriculture.

Professor CLEVELAND of Bowdoin College, has lately concluded a course of lectures on Chemistry, at Portland, delivered on four evenings in each week, to upwards of two hundred auditors of both sexes.

Two colleges have been established by the Ohio Legislature: one called the Cincinnati College, at Cincinnati; the other the Medical College of Ohio.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, NEW INVENTIONS, AND DISCOVERIES, &c.

The sum of one million of dollars has been set apart by the Legislature of South-Carolina, as a fund for internal improvement. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be expended annually for four successive years, in clearing out rivers, constructing roads, canals, &c.

A subscription is made at Boston for the purpose of building a new Hotel, in the room of the splendid Exchange Coffee House, which was lately consumed.

A Steam-boat, called the "Columbia," was launched at Charleston, S. C. on the 30th January. She is 86 feet in length, of 113 tons burthen, and draws only 22

inches water aft, and 19 forward. It is supposed that she will float, with her machinery on board, in less than three feet of water.

A Bill, for the erection of a bridge from the small island in the Delaware, opposite to Philadelphia and Camden, N. J. has passed to a third reading in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Should the bill finally pass, and the bridge be erected, the water conveyance across the Delaware will be reduced to about one half of its present distance, without obstructing in any degree the navigation of the river.

The bridge across the Genessee River at Carthage, N. Y. has been completed in the short period of nine months. It is situated about 30 rods below the lower Falls of the river, and commands an interesting view. This magnificent bridge does honour to the skill of the architect, Col. EZRA BRAINARD. The dimensions are, length of the floor 700 feet; width 30 feet; resting on a single arch, the summit of which is 190 feet from the water, and having a solid rock for its abutments. The chord of the arch is 352 feet in length.

According to a report of the Canal Commissioners in this state, a considerable portion of the canal has been completed, and the expenses are much less than the estimate. This great work progresses with unexpected rapidity.

The new machine for throwing down chimnies, was brought into successful operation at a late fire in this city. Two high chimneys, on the application of the machine, were overthrown without difficulty.

A Steam-boat has commenced running between Plymouth and Edenton, N. C.

The steam-boat "Mobile" arrived at Mobile from Boston in 39 days. She is intended to navigate the waters of the Tombuckbee and Alabama. The steam-boat "Maid of Orleans," from Philadelphia, had also arrived.

The Legislature of New-Jersey, at the last session, passed an act to create a fund for the improvement of inland navigation.

BENJAMIN DEARBORN, the celebrated mechanist of Boston, has invented a mode of propelling wheel carriages by steam, well calculated for the conveyance of the mail and any number of passengers, and which will be perfectly secure from robbers on the highway. He has petitioned Congress to direct that an experiment be made to test the utility of the invention.

MATTHEW SMITH, of this city, has obtained letters patent, for a newly invented Stereotype block.

The new Steam-boats "Tamerlane," and "Frankfort," arrived at Cincinnati, the former in 48 hours, the latter in less than 48 hours from Pittsburgh, where they were built, intended for the New-Orleans trade. The distance run, is 525 miles.

Under the head of improvements, &c. we cannot forbear noticing that

"The Legislature of Pennsylvania

have passed a law, exempting females from imprisonment for debt."

The coppering of the seventy-four gun ship, (to be called the "Columbia,") building at Washington, was commenced on Friday, 12th of February, at 1 o'clock, and was finished on Saturday, the 13th, at the same hour.

Col. TRUMBULL's Painting of the Declaration of Independence, was deposited in the north wing of the Capitol, at Washington, on Wednesday, 17th February, 1819.

ART. 7. POETRY.

*Verses on White-House Farm, near Brunswick ;
the residence of J. GARNETT, Esq.*

THIS rural spot, this sweet retreat,
Where mirth, and joy, and friendship
meet ;
Where ev'ry charm gives grace to ease,
And ev'ry wish is, how to please—
May beauteous objects ever deck the scene,
Where virtue always blooms, in laurels green !
Around, where e'er we turn our eyes,
The scene, the pomp of art defies ;
The prospect charmingly displays,
What most can please, or wonder raise ;
Like heav'n's blue arch, where stars unnumber'd
shine,
Such beauties ever meet, and here combine.
Thy shades can give a cool retreat,
When summer glows with ardent heat ;
And, when the wintry storm draws nigh,
Thy shel'ring trees a warmth supply,
To cheer the inmates as the seasons roll,
Give ease to worth, and animate the soul.

The wild dark hills at distance seen,
Or wrapt in snow, or cloth'd in green,
Adorn at eve the western view,
As sol just bids those hills adieu ;
While near, below, the river winds its way,
Or shines refulgent with the orb of day.

Let, gracious heav'n, such gifts be found,
Where virtue strews a fragrance round ;
Where science spreads her beams so bright,
And genius glows in rays of light ;
Where all is great, and virtuous, and refin'd,
And friendship lives ;—a balm to soothe the
mind.

Columbia's mountains high and vast,
O'ertop the clouds, or pierce the blast ;
Her rivers, wide, majestic, deep,
Along her fertile valleys sweep ;—
Her FAME, grown hoary by the lapse of
time,
Shall point where FREEDOM dwells—and show
her Hill's sublime !

W. M.

ART. 8. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

Friday, Jan. 29. Besides some business on the subject of private claims, Mr. Eaton, from a special committee, reported a bill respecting the transportation of persons of colour for sale, &c. which was read.

Mr. Tichenor obtained leave and introduced, agreeably to notice, a bill for the better organization of the Treasury Department, which was twice read and referred.

The Senate then resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, the consideration of the bill prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding, controversies between two or more states.

Monday, Feb. 1. Mr. Barbour submitted the following resolution, which was read and passed to a second reading.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to employ a skilful artist to ascertain the longitude of 36° 30' north, on the west bank of Tennessee river, and from that point to cause a line to be run and marked due west, along and with the said parallel, to the Mississippi river.

The engrossed joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, so far as relates to the election of electors of President and Vice-President, &c. was taken up, when, on

Motion of Mr. Burrill it was recommitted to the committee which reported it, for further consideration.

Mr. Dickerson, subsequently, reported the resolution from the select committee, with an amendment striking out the following words, which had been heretofore added, as an amend-

ment to the original resolution, viz. "*and if the legislature of any state shall fail to provide for representatives as hereby required, Congress shall have power to provide for the same, in the manner prescribed by the article.*"

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill, on the subject of controversies between two or more states. After some several proposed amendments, and much debate, the bill was rejected. The report of the committee of finance, against any legal prohibition of American coins was agreed to.

Tuesday, Feb. 2d. After despatching a variety of other business, Mr. Goldsborough presented the memorial of the Columbian Institute, praying for the use of a piece of the public grounds in the City of Washington: whereon to erect buildings, and lay out a botanic garden, which was read and referred.

The bill for regulating the currency of foreign coins was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill from the other House, authorizing the election of a delegate for Michigan Territory, was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for sick and disabled seamen (constituting a general fund out of the moneys which have been or shall be collected, under the several acts on this subject, and forming a board of Commissioners of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, for its administration, &c.)

The bill provides, that from the 30th of September next, there shall be required of each seaman employed in the registered vessels of the United States, the monthly contribution of — cents per month, for the general fund.

Mr. Sandford moved to fill this blank with *forty*. This was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, Feb. 3d. After rejecting several private petitions, the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, as respects the mode of electing electors of President, &c. was taken up; the amendment reported by the select committee agreed to, and the resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The engrossed bill providing for the relief of sick and disabled seamen was read a third time and referred to a committee of the whole.

The engrossed bill to continue in force the act regulating the currency of certain foreign coins; and the engrossed bill for the relief of James H. Clark, were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

The bills from the other House, authorizing the election of a delegate from the territory of Michigan, and authorizing the Washington and Rockville Turnpike Company to extend their road to the city line, were severally read the third time, passed, (the former with a verbal amendment) and returned to the House of Representatives.

The bill for adjusting claims to land and establishing land offices in the districts east of the Island of Orleans, was again taken up as in committee of the whole, and after undergoing some discussion and amendment, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill from the other House, to regulate passenger ships and vessels, was taken up, together with sundry amendments reported thereto by the select committee, which were agreed to by the Senate, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Eppes, from the committee of finance, reported a bill making appropriations to carry into effect treaties concluded with certain Indian tribes, and the bill was read.

The bill authorising a subscription to the 11th and 12th vols. of Waite's State Papers, was ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday, Feb. 4. A message was received from the President, communicating copies of applications received from the British Minister, in behalf of certain British subjects, who had suffered in their property, by proceedings to which the United States, by their Military and Judicial officers, were parties. These claims for indemnity were strongly recommended to Congress.

The bill for providing for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, was resumed, and after substituting 35 for 40 cents, was ordered to a third reading.

The engrossed joint resolution to propose an amendment of the Constitution in regard to the election of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States and Representatives to Congress, was adopted by yeas and nays, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

The engrossed bills for adjusting claims to lands, and for establishing land offices in the district east of the Island of Orleans, were passed and sent to the other House for concurrence; and the bill from the other House to regulate passenger ships and vessels, was passed as amended by the Senate, and sent back for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Talbot it was resolved, that the committee on post offices be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Post Master General to employ an armed guard for the protection of the mails of the United States, on such routs as he may deem necessary.

Friday, Feb. 5th. The President communicated to the Senate the annual report on the state of the Sinking Fund, likewise a report from the Secretary of War, embracing statements of transferred appropriations during the late recess of Congress.

Mr. Wilson moved a resolution that the committee on the militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making further provision to secure accurate returns of the militia; the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Tait from the committee on naval affairs, reported a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy report to the Senate in the first week of the next Session, whether there be any interference between the regulations prepared by the Navy Commissioners, under the act of February 15th, 1815, and existing laws; and if any, what legislative provisions may be expedient, and what other provisions may be necessary for the better administration of the naval service.

The President communicated, by message, the report of the Secretary of War respecting the military academy at West-Point.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Medical Society of Washington City, which was amended and ordered to a third reading.

After some other business of a local nature, the Senate adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 8th. On motion of Mr. Dickerson, the committee on finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the laws for appointing collectors, district attorneys, receivers of public money, surveyors of public

land, registrars, &c. so as to have them appointed for limited periods, and subject to removal as heretofore.

Mr. Eaton, from the committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill supplemental to the act of 1817, to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States, which bill was read.

Tuesday, Feb. 9th. Mr. Morrill moved a resolution, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of all persons concerned in duelling within the District of Columbia.

The engrossed bills to authorize the President to purchase the lands reserved by the act of 1817, to certain Creek chiefs and warriors; to provide a grant of land for the seat of government of the state of Mississippi, and for the support of a seminary of learning, were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Wednesday, Feb. 10th. The bill making appropriations to carry into effect treaties with certain tribes of Indians, was ordered to a third reading. The bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, was passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

Thursday, Feb. 11th. Mr. Morrow, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to revive the powers of the commissioners for ascertaining and deciding claims to land in the District of Detroit, and for settling the claims at Green Bay, and prairie Du Chien, in the Territory of Michigan.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi, moved a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury lay before the Senate, as early in the next session as possible, an abstract of custom bonds, which shall have become payable, and may remain unpaid, on the 30th day of September next, with such information, as may show how much of said bonds may be irrecoverable.

The President communicated applications from the minister of Prussia and the Hanseatic towns, for reciprocal advantages in commerce, which were read and referred to the committee on foreign relations. The President also communicated a copy of Governor Bibb's letter to Gen. Jackson, connected with the late military operations in Florida, which was read.

The bill for erecting an equestrian statue of Washington, after being amended with a proviso, that if the President should find that it would cost more than \$150,000, he should not proceed to execute the Act, but make a report of the estimated cost, at the next session, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The engrossed bill for carrying into effect the Indian treaties, was passed and sent to the other House for concurrence.

Friday, Feb. 12th. On motion of Mr. Storer, it was resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to procure the cession of jurisdiction over such military and naval sites as have been, or may be purchased by the United States.

The bill for erecting a statue of Washington, was read a third time, and after some attempts to reject it, passed, and was sent to the other House for concurrence.

The bill supplementary to the Act for regulating the coasting trade, was passed and sent down for concurrence.

Monday, Feb. 15th. Mr. Eppes, from the committee on finance, reported a bill supplementary

to the Act to regulate collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

The Vice-President of the United States having retired from the chair,

The Senate proceeded to the election of a President pro tempore, when Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, was duly elected, and took the chair accordingly, from whence he made his acknowledgments to the Senate for the honour conferred on him.

On motion of Mr. Burrill, it was

Ordered, That the Secretary wait upon the President of the United States, and acquaint him with the election of Mr. Barbour, as President pro tempore of the Senate, and that he make a similar communication to the House of Representatives.

Tuesday, Feb. 16th. The committee to whom the subject was referred, reported, that it was inexpedient to authorize an armed guard for the mail.

The bill for locating the seat of government for the state of Indiana, was passed and sent down for concurrence.

Wednesday, Feb. 17th. After considerable discussion on the subject, Mr. Lacock's motion, (to supply the place of Mr. Forsyth in the committee on the Seminole war, he having resigned his place, in consequence of a foreign appointment,) was agreed to, and Mr. Eppes was appointed to supply the vacancy.

The bill to authorize a state government in the Missouri territory, &c. and the bill for the relief of Patrick Callan, were received from the House of Representatives and read and referred.

Thursday, Feb. 18th. The Senate in committee of the whole, Mr. Daggett in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill to prohibit the sales of public land on credit; and after a variety of amendments, proposed by Mr. Edwards, all of which were negatived, the blanks for the time when it should take effect, were filled up 1st day July 1820, and the bill ordered to be read and engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Morrow, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill to continue in force the act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, which was read.

Wednesday, Feb. 19th. Mr. Leake presented two memorials of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, the first asking of Congress the establishment of a port of entry at or near the mouth of Pearl river; the second respecting the British claims to lands in Hancock and Jackson counties in that state.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Otis having obtained leave, introduced a bill to protect the commerce of the United States from piracy, which was read twice by general consent, and referred.

The bill from the other House supplementary to the act providing for the more prompt settlement of public accounts, was read the third time, passed, and returned to the House.

The engrossed bill making further provision for the sale of the public lands, and the engrossed bill to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land-offices for the sale of unsold lands in Indiana and Ohio, were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Mr. Morrow, from the committee to whom that part of the President's message relating to the subject was referred, reported a bill making further provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining our frontier settlements which was read.

The bill provides for the introduction of agriculture, and the various arts of civilized life, and of schools, &c. &c. as far as they can be introduced by the free consent of the Indians; with a blank sum for carrying the provisions of the bill into effect.

Monday, Feb. 22d. Mr. Tait, from the committee to whom had been referred the bill from the other House, authorizing a constitution and state government, &c. in the Missouri territory, reported the same with amendments, which were read. [The amendment recommended by the committee is to strike out the clause which prohibits slavery in the new state.]

Tuesday, Feb. 23d. The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House, to the Alabama bill; and also in those to the bill supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade.

The bill for protecting the commerce of the United States from piracy, after some amendments, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill from below, authorizing the transportation of the mail in steam-boats, was passed, and returned. The bill respecting persons of colour, was passed, and sent below.

Wednesday, Feb. 24th. The report of the committee on the subject of the Seminole war, was read this day, and ordered to be printed.

The general appropriation bill passed, as amended, and was sent down for concurrence.

The engrossed bill in addition to the act concerning tonnage and discriminating duties; the engrossed bill to continue in force for a further time the act to establish trading houses with the Indian tribes; the engrossed bill to protect the commerce of the United States; and the engrossed bill for the better organization of the Treasury Department, were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Thursday, Feb. 26th. Mr. Thomas introduced a bill granting a donation of land to Illinois, for a seat of government for said state; which was read.

Saturday, Feb. 28th. Leave being had, Mr. Edwards introduced a bill for the establishment of a new Land-Office in the state of Illinois, which was read.

Monday, March 1st. The bill to grant land for the seat of government of Illinois; and the bill for civilizing the Indians, were passed and sent down for concurrence.

The bill from below, to establish a separate territorial government for the territory of Arkansas, was passed and returned.

Tuesday, March 2d. The joint resolution from the House, directing the mode of naming the national vessels; the bills authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint an additional pension agent, and regulating the pay of invalid pensioners, were passed and returned to the House.

The bill authorizing a state government for the Missouri Territory, was passed, as amended, and returned to the House for concurrence.

The engrossed bills providing for the correction of errors in the entries of public lands; in relation to Patent office; and to revive the powers of the Commissioners to settle claims to land in the district of Detroit, &c. were severally passed and sent down for concurrence.

The bill for a state government of Missouri, was returned from the House, with a message, that the amendment by the Senate was not agreed to; whereupon the Senate resolved to adhere to that amendment.

The amendment of the House to the bill for regulating the currency of foreign coin, was agreed to.

The bill from the House in addition to acts prohibiting the slave-trade, was amended by making it death to smuggle slaves from Africa, and passed, and returned for concurrence. The same was done with the bill authorizing the occupation of Florida.

House of Representatives.

Friday, Jan. 29th. The amendments from the Senate, to the bill of appropriations for the Navy, for the current year, were agreed to. Mr. Johnson, (Ky.) submitted the following resolutions, which were read and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

1st. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to establish a military academy on the western waters, on the principle of the academy at West Point.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to establish a school of practice for the artillery, in the vicinity of the city of Washington.

Mr. Lowndes laid on the table the following proposition, as an amendment to the rules and orders of the House:

"It shall be the duty of the committee of ways and means, in preparing bills of appropriations, not to include appropriations for carrying into effect treaties made by the United States, in a bill containing appropriations intended for other objects; and, where an appropriation bill shall be referred to that committee for their consideration, containing appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect, and also appropriations for other objects, it shall be the duty of the committee to propose such amendments as shall prevent appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect from being included in the same bill which contains appropriations for other objects."

Saturday, Jan. 30th. Amongst the petitions this morning presented was one by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from James Wilkinson, late a major general in the service of the United States, praying to be indemnified against the effects of a judgment for 2,500 dollars, recovered against him by General John Adair, in consequence of his having arrested the said Adair in the city of New-Orleans, in the year 1806, on a charge of his being concerned in the alleged conspiracy of Aaron Burr; which petition was read, and referred to the committee on military affairs.

Also a petition presented by Mr. Scott, from sundry inhabitants of the Arkansas country, praying a separate territorial government, and that commissioners may be appointed to fix a site for the seat thereof.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to increase the duties on certain manufactured articles [shovels, spades, plain flint glass, copperas, shot, and oil cloths,] imported into the United States, which was twice read and committed.

The House agreed to Mr. Lowndes' proposition of yesterday.

The bill from the Senate, to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States, to cases arising under the law relating to patents, was read the third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

A message was received from the President, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, concerning the applications which have been made by any of the independent governments of South-America, to have a Minister or Consul Ge-

neral accredited by the government of the United States, with the answers of the government to the applications addressed to it. The message and documents were read, and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Another message was received from the President, in compliance with a request of the House for information, not already communicated, "whether Amelia Island, St. Marks, and Pensacola, yet remain in the possession of the United States; and, if so, by what laws the inhabitants thereof are governed: whether articles imported therein from foreign countries, are subject to any and what duties, and by what laws, and whether the said duties are collected, and how; whether vessels arriving in the United States from Pensacola and Amelia Island, and in Pensacola and Amelia Island, from the United States, respectively, are considered and treated as vessels from foreign countries," transmitting reports from the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War, affording all the information requested by the House.

The message and documents were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Harrison offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of crimes committed by persons employed in the armies of the United States, without the limits thereof, and which are not provided for by existing laws. The resolution was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 1st. Mr. Spencer presented a resolution, to direct the Attorney General to sue out a writ of *scire facias* against the Bank of the United States, calling upon the Bank to show cause why its charter should not be taken away, unless the Bank would comply with certain propositions, connected with the resolution, the object of which was to subject the institution more extensively to the control of Congress and the President of the United States: the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Marr, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of amending an act passed the 4th day of April, 1813, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to authorize the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the same," passed the 13th of April, 1806, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. H. Nelson, from the judiciary committee, to whom had been referred the bill further to extend the judicial system of the United States, reported it without emendation.

Wednesday, Feb. 3d. Mr. Smith of Maryland, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill of penalties against false entries, for the benefit of drawback.

Thursday, Feb. 4th. The House met this morning under closed doors, which were opened about 4 o'clock, when it appeared that the amendments of the Senate to the military appropriation bill, to carry into effect certain stipulations of the late treaty with the Chickasaw Indians, had been the subject of the private deliberations of the House: the amendments of the Senate were agreed to.

Friday, Feb. 5th. Mr. Smith, of the committee of ways and means, reported against the appointment of an agent in each county of the se-

veral states, to receive the tax due to the general government on lands which are, or may be sold for non-payment of taxes; which report was concurred in by the House.

The resolution from the Senate, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, was committed to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

The engrossed bill, on the subject of false entries, &c. was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Speaker laid before the House, a report from the Secretary of War, of the money transferred from one appropriation to another, during the late recess of Congress, &c.

A message was received from the President, on the subject of British applications for the restitution of property: which was referred to the committee of claims.

Saturday, Feb. 6th. The committee on post offices, &c. were instructed to inquire into the expediency to establish certain new post roads.

Mr. Robert Moore offered the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, to subscribe — shares in the stock of the road laid out from Pittsburgh in the county of Alleghany, to Waterford in the county of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania: the motion was agreed to.

The engrossed bill to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint an additional agent for paying pensioners of the United States in the state of Tennessee, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A message from the President was received, transmitting Governor Bibb's letter to General Jackson, connected with the late military operations in Florida.

Monday, Feb. 8th. Mr. Smith, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill in alteration of an act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, &c.; twice read and committed.

Mr. Marr, from a select committee on the subject, reported a bill in regard to authorizing the state of Tennessee to perfect titles to certain lands, &c.; read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A message transmitted applications from the Minister of Prussia and the Hanseatic Towns, for reciprocal commercial privileges.

The resolutions for disapproving of the conduct of Gen. Jackson, in the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and of his operations in Florida, were negatived.

Tuesday, Feb. 9th. On motion of Mr. H. Nelson, the committee on the judiciary were directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to require of the state executives, fugitives for crimes done in the District of Columbia; and also of delivering up fugitives who may have sought refuge in said District, to the state executives.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina, the House proceeded to consider his resolution, "that the military committee inquire into the expediency of reducing the army." The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, of Va. moved a resolution, that the judiciary committee be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act to incorporate the Bank of the United States. Agreed to, and referred

to the committee of the whole on the Bank report; as also were those of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Trimble.

The engrossed bill to authorize the state of Tennessee to perfect certain land titles, &c. was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1819.

Amongst the motions made in the course of the proceeding, the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, for defraying the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, was objected to by Mr. Johnson, of Va. who moved to substitute twenty thousand for that object.

The motion was negatived; and the committee proceeded with the remaining provisions of the bill, the whole of which were agreed to, with the exception of the appropriation for the Cumberland road, which was passed by for the present, to afford an opportunity for further consideration.

The committee having risen and reported progress, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 10th. After a variety of unimportant business, the House went into committee of the whole on the general appropriation bill for 1819. The appropriation of \$250,000 for the payment of sums due, and becoming due, for constructing a road from Cumberland, in Maryland, to Ohio, with the amendment of Mr. Clay to add \$285,000 to complete said road, after some debate was agreed to.

Thursday, Feb. 11th. The bill from the Senate to amend the charter of the city of Washington, was read a third time and passed.

The House agreed to the amendment made in committee of the whole, for an additional appropriation of \$285,000 to complete the road from Cumberland to Ohio. After some other less important amendments, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House having agreed to the amendments reported by the committee of the whole, to the bill for increasing the salaries of certain officers of government, the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 12th. Mr. Livermore, from the committee on the post-office and post-roads, reported a bill freeing from postage letters and packets to and from certain officers of agricultural societies; which was twice read and laid on the table.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1819, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill from the Senate to increase the salaries of certain officers of the government, was read the third time, as amended by the House, and the question on its passage decided by yeas and nays, as follows—Yeas 76, Nays 56.

So the bill was passed, and returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. agreeably to the intimation which he gave yesterday, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist of such proportions of artillery, infantry, and riflemen, not exceeding in the whole 6,000 men, as the President of the United States shall judge proper; and that the committee on military affairs be instructed to report a bill for that purpose.

Saturday, Feb. 13th. The bills from the Senate providing for a grant of land for the seat of government of the state of Mississippi, and for the support of a seminary of learning within the said state; and authorizing the President of the United States to purchase the lands reserved by the act of the 3d of March, 1817, to certain chiefs and warriors or other Indians of the Creek nation, were severally read the third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

Monday, Feb. 15th. A number of petitions, and memorials having been disposed of, the House went into committee on the Missouri bill. Mr. Tallmadge moved an amendment, prohibiting slavery, except as punishment for crimes, and rendering the children, born after the establishment of the state, free at the age of twenty-five years; which was agreed to.

Tuesday, Feb. 16th. After some other business, the House took up the amendments to the Missouri bill, reported by the committee of the whole, which were agreed to; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, Feb. 17th. After attending to other business, the engrossed bill for erecting Missouri into a State, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

Thursday, Feb. 18th. The House went into committee of the whole, and considered the Arkansas and the Alabama bills, and the resolution in regard to the Bank; but nothing was decided finally, and the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 19th. The bill from the Senate, to regulate the pay of the army whilst employed on fatigue duty, was read a third time, and finally passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a separate territorial government in the southern part of the Missouri Territory.

A motion was made by Mr. Robertson, (Ky.) with the view of obtaining the erasure of the amendment yesterday adopted, to recommit the bill to a select committee, with instructions to strike out these words, "And all children born of slaves within the said territory, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of 'twenty-five years.'"

And the question being taken thereon, was decided as follows:

For the recommitment	-	83
Against it	-	83

The House being equally divided, the Speaker decided the question in the affirmative, and the bill was recommitted.

The bill from the Senate, for the admission of Alabama Territory into the Union as a State, was read the third time, and passed as amended.

Monday, Feb. 22d. After some unimportant business, the bill from the Senate, supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade, was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

The engrossed resolution for naming the public vessels was passed and sent to the Senate.

Tuesday, Feb. 23d. Besides some other unfinished business, the amendments of the Senate to the bill regulating passage ships, &c. were agreed to with one amendment, and returned to the Senate.

Wednesday, Feb. 24th. Mr. Spencer's resolution, and the motions regarding the United States Bank, were negatived. The Committee of the whole then rose, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 25th. The bills from the Senate to designate the boundaries of districts, and to establish land offices, &c. and the bill to locate the seat of government of Indiana, were read, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The House went into committee, Mr. M'Coy in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the public buildings. Various amendments were made to the bill, and it was finally reported to the House, filled up as follows:

For erecting the centre building of the capitol, 136,644 dollars.

For finishing the gates, the iron railing, and the enclosure north of the President's house, 5,344 dollars.

For enlarging the offices west of the President's house, 8,137 dollars.

For purchasing a lot of land, and for constructing pipes for supplying the executive offices and President's house with water, 9,125 dollars.

Thus amended, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Friday, Feb. 26th. The bills from the Senate, to continue for a further term the act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes; to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish piracy, and to repeal part of an act of the 27th February, 1813, in addition to the act regulating the post-office establishment, were severally read the third time and passed.

The bill making appropriations for the public buildings, and the bill to reduce the duties on certain wines, were also severally read a third

time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

After considerable discussion on the proposed amendments to the Constitution, the House adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 27th. A message from the President, transmitting the treaty for the cession of Florida, was received, read, and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The bill from the Senate concerning discriminating duties, extending its provisions to vessels of Prussia and the Hanse Towns, was passed and sent back.

Monday, March 1st. The engrossed bill for confirming claims to certain lands in Illinois, and several other bills of a private nature, were read a third time and passed.

The House took up the bill from the Senate, regulating the currency of foreign coin, and returned it, with some unessential amendments, to the Senate.

The bill for the occupation of Florida, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The bill from the Senate for granting land for the seat of government of Illinois, passed, and was sent back.

Tuesday, March 2. Among a variety of other business the House refused to concur with the amendments of the Senate to the Missouri bill, and returned it.

The bill from the Senate for civilizing the Indians, was concurred in and returned. After concurring in some other bills from the Senate, the House adjourned.

ART. 9. CABINET OF VARIETIES.

(From the London Literary Gazette.)

HERMIT IN LONDON,

Or Sketches of Fashionable Manners.

No. IV.

FEMALE GAMBLERS.

IT has always appeared to me that the stronger passions, such as avarice, ambition, and revenge, are ill suited to the softer sex. They disfigure the beauty of woman, and completely change her nature. Gaming, which is a compound of idleness and of cupidity, but which excites these passions, has precisely the same tendency, and hurries the fairest works of nature into the greatest excesses.

There is, however, a minor species of play which is not so dangerous, and which can be blamed only for the loss of time which it occasions. It is one of the taxes on a man in society, to be compelled to sit down, for such a space of time, at a card-table at routs and at other evening parties. I feel a *je ne sais quoi* of misery and disgust, the moment the fair lady of the house presents me the pack of cards to draw one; and I view myself destined to be fixed to my chair

for at least one rubber, or perhaps more.—Then, farewell conversation; farewell my greatest amusement, observation; farewell mirth and all variety.

A young Exquisite* may just make his appearance for a few minutes, make his bow to the lady of the house, cast a glance round in order to be able to count all the beauty and fashion in the room, and then withdraw throw himself into his chariot or vis-a-vis, and repeat the same brief visit at two or three other parties in the course of the night. A dancer may escape the card-tax; but a man of serious habits, and of middle age, must pay the forfeit of money and of time.

It is astonishing how many hours this occupation engrosses in high life. Lady Lansquinet assured me, that she played three rubbers of whist regularly every evening, unless she sat down to some game of chance. In the former case she devoted near three hours *per diem* to cards; in the latter, the whole evening. In wet weather she played in the morning: and at Castle Costly, she

* It may be well to observe that our Hermit divides the Dandies of fashion into two principal classes, to one of which he gives the appellation of "*Exquisites*," and to the other of "*Ruffians*."

always spent two or three hours before dinner at cards, when the state of the atmosphere or the roads prevented her going out. Averaging her play hours at four or five per day, they compose one third of her time, since her Ladyship devotes twelve hours to rest. Now, abstracting four more for her toilette, which is not less than it takes, there are but four more clear hours for any rational employment, out of which breakfast and dinner time are to be deducted.

I met with her the other night at Lady Racket's; and she immediately hooked me in for a rubber. I had scarcely got clear of this engagement, and of five guineas at the same time, having lost five points upon the rub, when I was entreated to sit down to cassino in company with Mrs. Marvellous, Sir Herbert Maxton, and Lady Longtick. I the more readily, however, complied with the request of my right honourable hostess, since at cassino the attention is not so entirely taken up; less importance is attached to the game, and a little light and confused conversation may be allowed; whilst at whist you see grave faces sitting in judgment over your play, and observe as much interest and anxiety, as much silence and attention, as a speech of Demosthenes would have claimed from his auditors.

"Come," said Lady Racket to me, "you must make one at cassino; (then lowering her voice) you will have the charms of Lady Longtick to contemplate, and Mrs. Marvellous will amuse you with some very astonishing stories in the intervals of dealing, etcetera." "Your Ladyship's commands are so many laws to me," said I, as I resignedly took my place at the table. "The Hermit of London," exclaimed Mrs. Marvellous, in half a whisper to Sir Herbert. They both elevated their eyebrows, as much as to say, here's a fellow who will observe us closely. I made my best bow, and took my seat.

I drew cards, and fell to the lot of Mrs. Marvellous. "You must not scold me if I play ill," said she. "Not for the world," answered I, "I never scolded a lady in my life." "I wish that I could say as much of Sir Herbert," said she, "indeed it was nothing short of cruel, your crossness to Lady Maxton yesterday; you actually brought tears into her eyes." "Nonsense," exclaimed the Baronet, "you know I wanted not to play at all; but the Nabob could not make up his party without us, and I hate above all things to play with my wife; married couples never ought to play together." "Unless," interrupted Lady Longtick, "they understand one another as well as our friends in Portland Place." "And then," replied the Baronet, "it is not very pleasant to play against them," (a general smile.)

"It is your deal, Mrs. Marvellous." "Two and three are five." "The heart is yours, Lady Longtick, and little cass falls to me." "Have you heard of the Royal marriages?" "Three tricks, by Jupiter!"—"The naval

Duke." "Your knave, my Lady."—"I am quite out of luck; how many Queens?" (Sir Herbert) "One, and that's quite enough." "Bravo, Mrs. Marvellous," said I, "you are always fortunate; 'tis my trick." (Mrs. Marvellous) "Have you heard that Lady Barbara Bankton has" (interrupted by the Baronet) "Cut Madam;" "Yes, Sir Herbert, she has cut, and left her lovely children." "Your Ladyship's game." "To the mercy of the world. How shocking for her three daughters!" "A dcuble game." (Mrs. Marvellous) "She certainly had the most indulgent husband in the world." "The base wretch, I have no patience with her." "A hard rub"—"Yet I could always see through her conduct." "Had you said through her drapery," replied Sir Herbert, "I should have been satisfied that you were right, for she was a walking transparency. But here comes her cousin the General." "The game is up."

Released from the cassino table, I walked round the room, and cast an eye on the different tables. I stopped for a moment behind my friend Lord Levity's chair, and contemplated the countenances at an unlimited loo. "I pass," said Lady Lavish, in a tone of broken-heartedness, which told me that she had lost. Every feature was changed, the warm smile which gives such attractions to her countenance had disappeared; dejection filled her eyes, and despair sat on every feature. Mrs. Beverly was also a great loser: not less than eighty guineas did she pay for her night's pastime. She put on a sort of placid look, a well-bred indifference, a forced and unnatural smile; but nature, true to its feelings, betrayed the secret of her mind, and gave the outlines of revenge and of disappointment to her countenance. "You are out of luck," observed I. "A trifle or so," answered she, with an assumption of tranquillity which imposed upon nobody.

The other ladies — (the eldest only eighteen) were all anxiety. The natural lustre of their complexions was marred by a flush of intemperate feeling and over-desire to win. Their eyes were attentively rivitted to the cards, and from time to time they communed with each other by glances of satisfaction, doubt, or discontent. Whilst these three Graces were half metamorphosed by their attention to their bad or good fortune, Colonel Crab sneered as he was pocketing his gains; and Lady Mary Moody expressed the intoxication of success. This she strove to stifle, but it flushed on her cheek, spoke on her half opened lip, and sparkled in her eyes. How little do these fair creatures, thought I, know how their looks betray them! So much are they a prey to the passion of gaming, that not even these magnificent Venetian mirrors can bring a useful reflection to cure them of this vice.

I now moved towards the door, and got into a crowd of beaux and of belles, and into a confusion of tongues. The broken sentences which came to my ear from different

quarters were ridiculous enough. Lady Racket was discoursing about a new novel; Sir Wetherby Justle was holding forth on horse-racing; a new Member was affecting the ministerial tone, and laying down the law to a deaf Dowager who had the best of it, for she was paying attention to an antiquated Exquisite the whole time. Mrs. Marvellous told me that Lady T— was ruined, and she owed her butler only one thousand guineas. "Lady Longtick has made a good thing of it, to-night," whispered Lady R—'s maiden aunt to a young Guardsman; "her dress-maker will now have a chance of being paid," continued she.

"A complete hoax! the majority was certain," broke upon my ear from another quarter.—"A love match, upon my honour," observed an Insipid, lolling on the arm of a couch.—"A maiden speech," observed the Member to a gouty Bishop.—"Not an honour in the world," echoed from a neighbouring card-table; whilst Count Mainville was talking politics, and Sir Harry was saying the most gallant things imaginable to the Lincolnshire Heiress.

Lady Lovemore passed by at this moment convulsed with rage, but bridling her temper as well as she could. She had not only lost at cards, but perceived a happy rival in the affections of the Colonel, to whom he was paying the warmest assiduities, and her rival had smiled contempt. Lady Racket even seemed to enjoy the defeat of Lady Lovemore: "I fear that your Ladyship is not well," said Lady R. to her in an assumed tone of pity and kindness. "A sick headache which distracts me," answered Lady L. and flounced away unattended by a beau, which circumstance was observed with different remarks and comments from half a dozen different quarters at once. How little charity one female has for another, thought I! and at cards this quality exists not.

I now perceived Sir Herbert, who had been looking over his wife's play, and must have been giving her some unwelcome hints. "Did I play ill in trumping?" sweetly and softly uttered she in a silvery tone. "Not at all," replied he, in a sharp tone: "if you wished to lose, you could not play better." She gently raised up her shoulders and heaving a sigh, said, "My dear, I am sorry for it." "Its always the same," exclaimed he, and broke unkindly away from her. What a pity that a few hearts and clubs, ill painted upon the surface of a card, should occasion such contending passions, should sow such dissensions, and embitter the hours of so many rational beings!—that a card played out of place or without judgment, should mar the domestic felicity of an otherwise happy couple! and that Lady Maxton should persevere in playing without any abatement of ill fortune abroad, or of dryness and blame at home.

I now perceived a number of the beau monde going to their carriages, and upon

striking my repeater, found that it was four o'clock. Thus were four hours consumed, when I retired to rest; but the countenances at the loo-table were before my eyes in my dream, and I longed to be able to give a little advice to the fair creatures in question.

THE HERMIT IN LONDON.

PROFESSOR OF SIGNS,

OR TWO WAYS OF TELLING A STORY.

King James VI. on removing to London, was waited upon by the Spanish Ambassador, a man of erudition, but who had a *crotchet* in his head that every country should have a professor of Signs, to teach him and the like of him to understand one another. The ambassador was lamenting one day, before the King, this great desideratum throughout all Europe, when the King, who was a *queerish* sort of man, says to him, "Why, I have a Professor of Signs in the northernmost College in my dominions, viz. at Aberdeen; but it is a vast way off, perhaps 600 miles."—"Were it 10,000 leagues off I shall see him," says the Ambassador, "and am determined to set out in two or three days." The King saw he'd committed himself, and writes, or causes to be written, to the University of Aberdeen, stating the case, and desiring the Professors to put him off some way, or make the best of him. The Ambassador arrives, is received with great solemnity; but soon began to enquire which of them had the honor to be Professor of Signs? and being told that the Professor was absent in the Highlands, and would not return nobody could say when, says the Ambassador, "I will wait his return though it were twelve months." Seeing that this would not do, and that they had him to entertain at a great expense all the while, they contrived a stratagem. There was one Geordy, a butcher, blind of an eye, a droll fellow, with much wit and roguery about him. He is got, told the story, and instructed to be a Professor of Signs, but not to speak on pain of death! Geordy undertakes it. The Ambassador is now told that the Professor of Signs would be home next day, at which he rejoiced greatly. Geordy is gowned, wigged and placed in a chair of state in a room of the College, all the Professors and the Ambassador being in an adjoining room. The Ambassador is now shown into Geordy's room, and left to converse with him as well as he could, the whole of the Professors waiting the issue with fear and trembling. The Ambassador holds up one of his fingers to Geordy; Geordy holds up two of his; the Ambassador holds up three; Geordy clinches his fist and looks stern. The Ambassador then takes an orange from his pocket, and holds it up; Geordy takes a piece of a barley cake from his pocket, and holds that up. After which the Ambassador bows to him and retires to the other Professors, who

anxiously inquire his opinion of their brother. "He is a perfect miracle," says the Ambassador, "I would not give him for the wealth of the Indies!"—"Well," says the Professors, "to descend to particulars." "Why," says the Ambassador, "I first held up one finger, denoting that there was one God, he held up two, signifying that these are the Father and Son; I held up three, meaning the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; he clenched his fist, to say that these three were one. I then took out an orange, signifying the goodness of God, who gives his creatures not only the necessities but the luxuries of life; upon which the wonderful man presented a piece of bread, showing that it was the staff of life, and preferable to every luxury. The Professors were very glad that matters had turned out so well; so having got quit of the Ambassador, they next got Geordy, to hear his version of the signs. "Well Geordy, how have you come on, and what think you of your man?" "The rascal," said Geordy, "what did he do first, think ye?" "He held up one finger, as much as to say you have but one eye! Then I held up two, meaning that my one eye was perhaps as good as both his. Then the fellow held up three of his fingers, to say that there were but three eyes between us; and then I was so mad at the scoundrel that I *steeked my neive* and was to come a whack on the side of his head, and would a done it too, but for your sakes. Then the rascal did not stop with his provocation here; but forsooth takes out an orange, as much as to say, your beggarly cold country cannot produce that! I showed him a whang of a bear bannock, meaning that I did not care a farthing for him, nor his trash neither, as lang's I ha' this! But by a' that's guid (concluded Geordy,) I'm angry yet that I did na' thrash the hide of the scoundrel!"

THE ART OF PRINTING.

It will probably be recollected, that Mr. George Clymer of this city, went to Europe some time ago with his "Columbian Printing Press," in order to exhibit in that part of the world his new invention. He presented one of them to the Emperor of Russia. The emperor directed his minister of the interior to have it examined. The minister committed the task to four eminent printers at St. Petersburg, of as many different nations, viz. a Russian, a German, a Frenchman and an Englishman. On a thorough inspection and trial of the machine, the report from these four individuals was so decided as to its superiority over all printing presses heretofore in use, that the emperor, to mark his sense of so ingenious and useful improvement in this great art, presented Mr. Clymer with the sum of six thousand rubles. We have derived this fact through a source which renders it unquestionable, and take great pleasure in giving it to the public as an evidence at once of American ingenuity, and of the munificence of the Emperor Alexander.

[Democratic Press.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.

There now lives near Lake Champlain, a man at the age of 133. He is a German by birth; was one of the life guard when Queen Anne was crowned in 1702, and was then 18 years old. He remained a soldier until the close of the French war, and was then in this country. He is perfectly straight, walks spry, has a full head of hair, only in part gray, can see and hear pretty well, and is as little *childish* as most men at 80. He has quite a military appearance, and is proud of his temperate mode of living, having always abstained from the *fell destroyer*, *ardent spirits*. What is most remarkable of all, he has had several wives, is youngest child is only 28 years old, making him 105 when she was born!! The above is communicated by a missionary, who visited the old man alluded to. [Bost. Rec.

Mr. Bronson—During a late visit at Mount Vernon, I found in the blank leaf of a book, the following compliment from Lord Erskine to Gen. Washington. The book was entitled "A view of the Causes and Consequences of the Present War with France, by the Hon. Thomas Erskine." S****

"To General Washington,

"Sir, I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name, in a short sentence, which is to be found in the book I send to you.

"I have a large acquaintance amongst the most valuable and exalted classes of men; but you are the only human being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence.

"I sincerely pray to God to grant a long and serene evening, to a life so gloriously devoted to the universal happiness of the world.

"T. ERSKINE.

"London, March 15, 1797."

[Phila. Union.

ANECDOTE OF HAMILTON.

At the siege of Yorktown, Col. HAMILTON was ordered by the Marquis de la Fayette to take command of a detachment of troops, to take by storm a British redoubt, and to put to the sword his captives, in retaliation for the slaughter at New-London a short time before: Col. Hamilton made an assault on the redoubt and took it, but he spared the lives of all who cried for quarter. When asked why he had not put all his captives to the sword, he replied, "The Americans know how to fight, but not how to murder!"

EPIGRAM.

Whilst FANCY kiss'd her infant care,
You bite my lip, she cried my dear;—
The smiling child, tho' half afraid,
Thus to his beauteous mother said—
With me, Mamma, O do not quarrel!
I thought your lip had been my coral.